



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

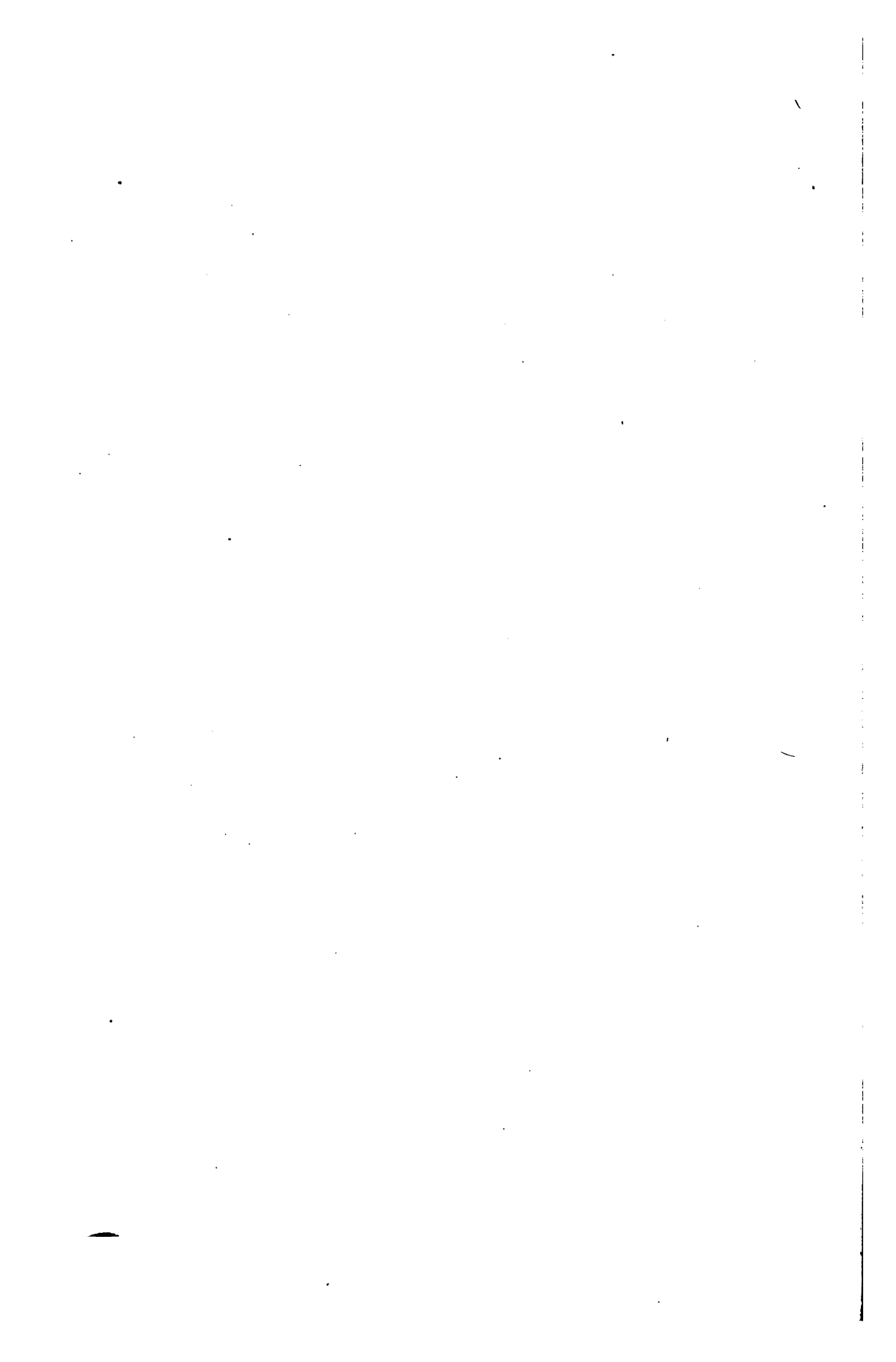
About Google Book Search

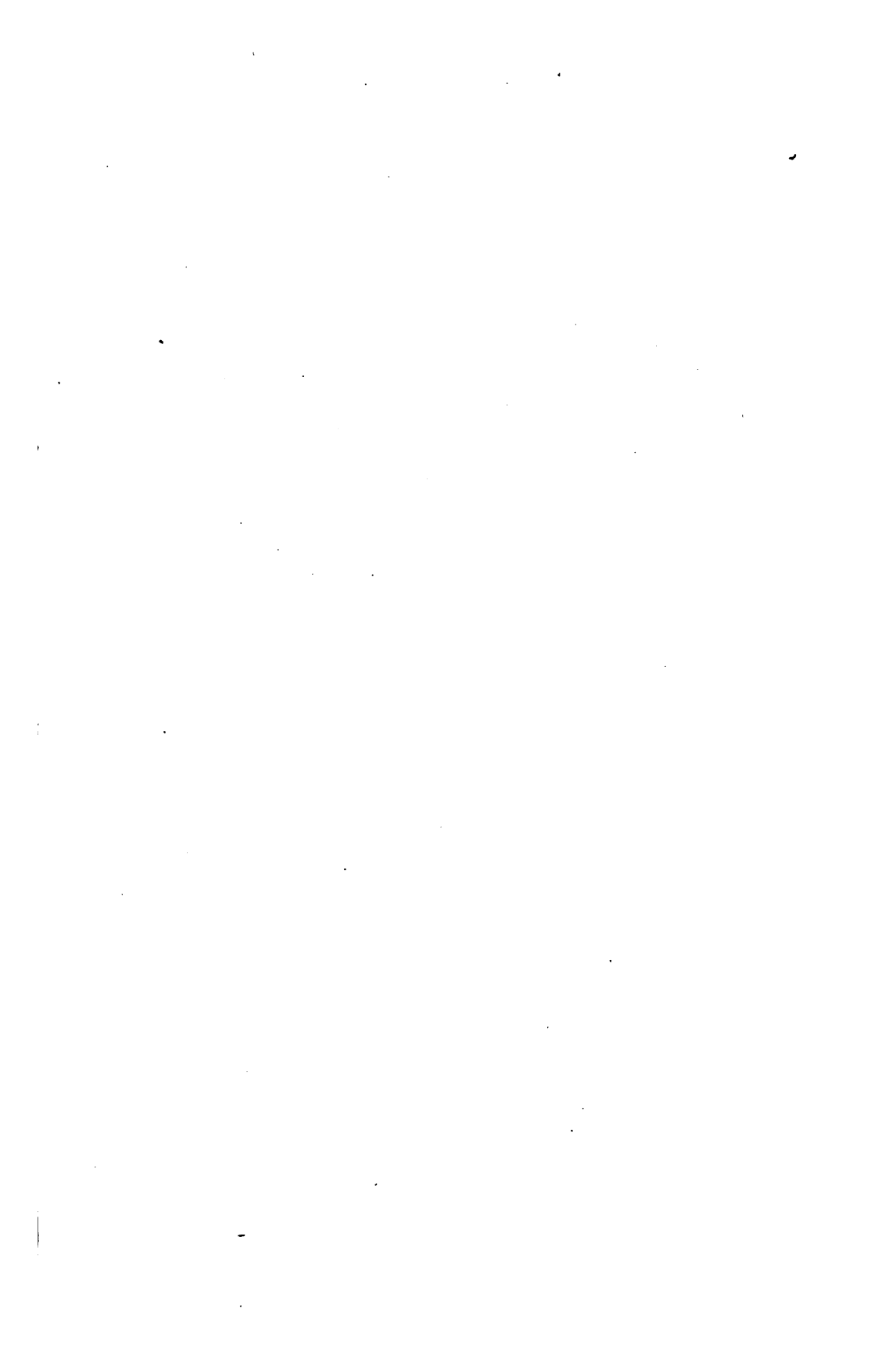
Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>

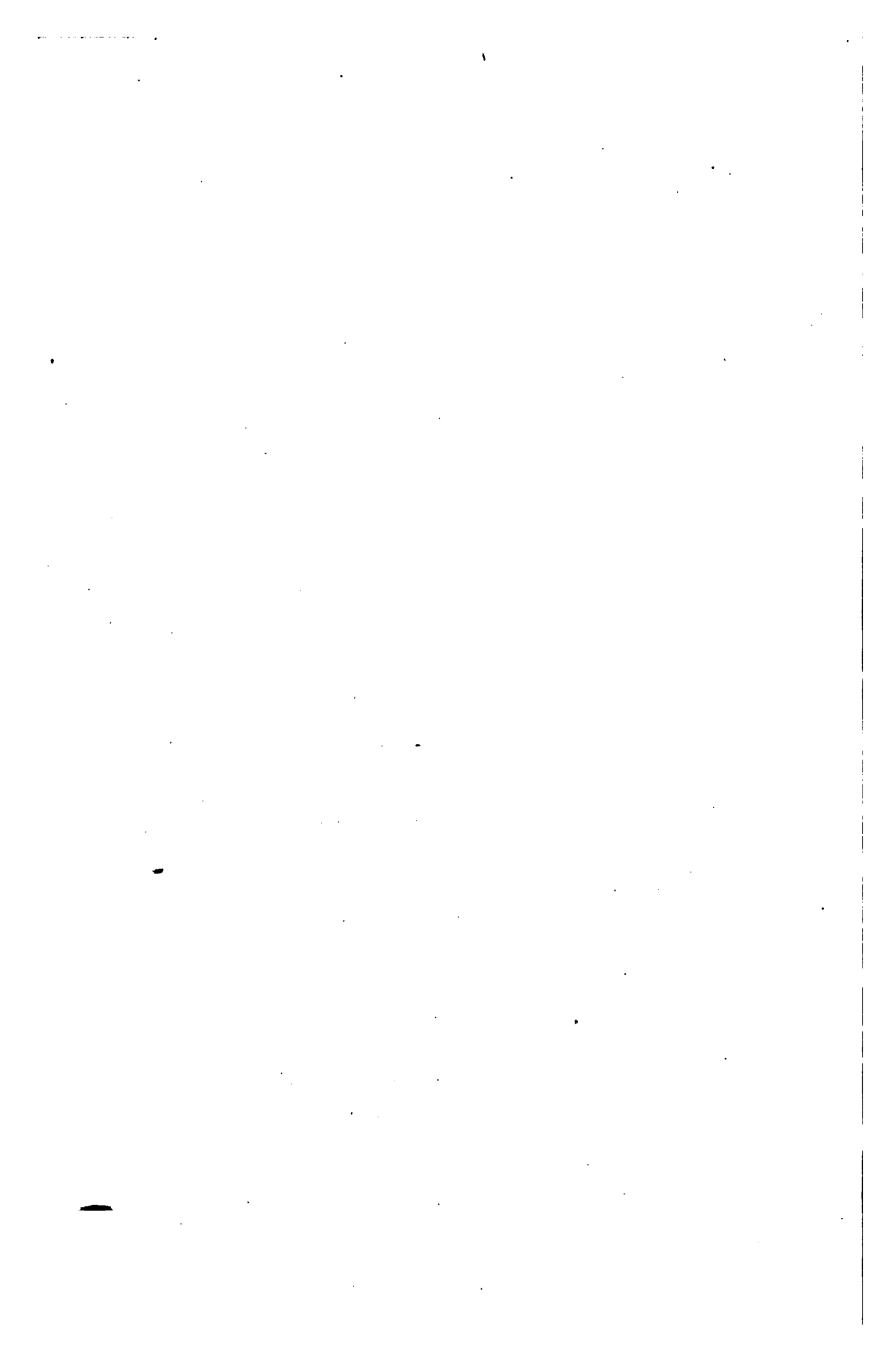


MYX

Huntington







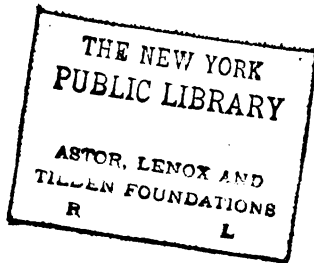
THE SHOW DOG

COPYRIGHT 1901
BY
H. W. HUNTINGTON

From my friend, Miss Gibson.

Emma G. White

Dec-1902





Copyrighted by H. W. Huntington

1901

**Her Majesty, Alexandra, Queen Consort of England, with her Russian Wolfhound
Champion "ALEX"**

By the courtesy of Her Majesty.

THE SHOW DOG

BEING A BOOK DEVOTED TO DESCRIBING THE CARDINAL VIRTUES
AND OBJECTIONABLE FEATURES OF ALL THE BREEDS OF DOGS
FROM THE SHOW RING STANDPOINT, WITH MODE OF TREATMENT
OF THE DOG BOTH IN HEALTH AND SICKNESS

BY

H. W. HUNTINGTON

AUTHOR OF "MY DOG AND I"

AND LATE PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL GREYHOUND CLUB OF AMERICA

ILLUSTRATED WITH ONE HUNDRED AND
TWENTY HALF TONES OF TYPICAL DOGS

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

PRINTED FOR THE AUTHOR BY THE
REMINGTON PRINTING CO.

1901

THE NEW YORK
PUBLIC LIBRARY
378562A
ASTOR, LENOX AND
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS
R 1928 L

NEW YORK
1928
L



Mr. Holland Buckley's (Burnham, Bucks, Eng.)
CHAMPION "CLONMEL MONARCH"

THE AIREDALE TERRIER

Origin.—This breed is probably a cross of otter-hound and some of the large breed of terriers. It is most numerous in the valley of the Aire and about Bradford, England.

Uses.—A gamy vermin dog.

*STANDARD.

Head.—Long, with flat skull, not too broad between the ears, and narrowing slightly to the eyes, free from wrinkles. Stop hardly visible, and cheeks free from fulness. Jaw deep and powerful, well filled up before the eyes; lips tight. Ears V-shaped, with a side carriage, small but not out of proportion to the size of the dog. Nose black; eyes small and dark in color, not prominent but full of terrier expression. Teeth level and strong.

Neck and Shoulders.—The neck should be of moderate length and thickness, gradually widening towards the shoulders, and free from throatiness. Shoulders long and sloping well into the back; shoulder blades flat.

Chest, Body, etc.—Chest deep, but not broad; back short, strong and straight; ribs well sprung. Hind quarters strong and muscular, with no droop; hocks well let down.

Legs and Feet.—Legs perfectly straight, and with plenty of bone; feet small and round, with a good depth of pad.

NOTE.—An asterisk denotes that the "standard" and "scale of points" given, are those adopted by the Specialty Club of that particular breed. "Standards" and "scale of points" without the asterisk are from the works of Mr. Rawdon B. Lee, Dogs of the British Isles, etc.

Tail.—Set on high and carried gaily, but not curled over the back.

Coat.—Hard and wiry, and not so long as to appear ragged: it should also lie straight and close, covering the dog well all over the body and legs.

Color.—The head and ears (with the exception of dark markings on each side of the skull) should be tan, the ears being of a darker shade than the rest, the legs up to the thighs and elbows being also tan, the body black or dark grizzle.

Size.—Dogs 40 lb. to 45 lb. weight; bitches slightly less.

*SCALE OF POINTS.

Head.....	20	Hindquarters and stern.....	5
Ears.....	8	Legs and feet.....	15
Neck, shoulders and chest.....	12	Coat and color.....	20
Back and loins.....	15	Weight.....	5
Total.....		<hr/> 100	



Mr. Joseph A. Laurin's (Colne Airedale Kennels, Montreal, Can.)
"DUNBARTON LASS"

COMMENTS.

The Airedale terrier is the last of the terriers that have been brought into public notice in this country and its present popularity is due no doubt in no small degree to the prominence given it by "Outing" in an article which appeared in its columns some three years ago. The breed has grown rapidly in public favor here, and when its sterling qualities are well known, there is no reasonable doubt but that it will crowd some of the other breeds of terriers for "first place." He is the largest of the terrier family, and is susceptible of being taught not only to hunt vermin, but also to hunt game

and retrieve it as well, as he has a very keen nose, and is a remarkably good water dog. At present he is being bred very true to type and so long as the weight is not put above 45 lbs. as the maximum, he will no doubt continue to improve.

The large and heavy ear that some years ago greatly bothered breeders seems now to have given place to the much desired small V-shaped one, which being placed high on the skull gives the desired effect. Another great fault that is to be avoided is coarseness. The Airedale like all other terriers should be as free from this defect as possible, and being so large his faults are made all the more glaring. There must also be an absence of all "hound" look about him, especially in head properties. He should be square built and trim, with a long, strong and punishing muzzle, dark and very bright eyes, skull flat and a good length of neck so as to be able to be quick in his movements. A low set-on tail or one that is not carried almost erect, is faulty. A soft or woolly coat is no good for an Airedale, and a dog whose action is not absolutely free and easy does not "fill the bill." The color is an important feature of the breed, as much so as it is in the Welshman, and the markings as called for in the standard should be insisted upon. The coat must be very dense and wiry laying well to the body and not of such a length as to require trimming, a practice that is too often resorted to when the coat is not as it should be. It must be remembered, as in Yorkshire terriers, that the puppies are not born with the same colored jackets that they have when they are full grown. They are not infrequently born solid black, and sometimes with black bodies and tan legs.

The tail is usually docked to the length of four to six inches. As the Airedale is a large dog, he should have the very best of feet, perfectly straight legs and plenty of bone.

No mention is made whatever in the standard about white patches or marks. These, by good judges are considered equal to disqualification. As this terrier is certainly a vermin dog, good and even teeth are absolutely essential.





Dr. A. C. Heffenger's (Portsmouth, N. H.)
"JOE FORESTER"

THE AMERICAN FOXHOUND

Origin.—This breed of dogs is descended from the English species, but is bred on lighter and finer lines.

Uses.—Hunting foxes, deer, moose and other large game.

*STANDARD.

General Appearance.—The American Foxhound while differing in many respects from the English should be judged upon the same value of points. He should be smaller and lighter in muscle and bone. Dogs should not be under 21 nor over $23\frac{1}{2}$ inches, nor weigh more than 57 pounds. Bitches should not be under 20 nor over $22\frac{1}{2}$ inches, nor weigh more than 50 pounds.

Head.—Should be of medium size with muzzle in harmonious proportions. The skull should be rounded crosswise with a slight peak—line of profile nearly straight—with sufficient stop to give symmetry to head. Ears should reach to within one inch of end of muzzle and should be thin, soft in coat, low set, and closely pendant. Eyes soft, medium size, and varying shades of brown. Nostrils slightly expanded. The head as a whole should denote hound "character."

Neck.—Must be clean and of good length, slightly arched, strong where it springs from shoulder and gradually tapering to head, without trace of throatiness.

Shoulders.—Should be of sufficient length to give leverage and power—well sloped, muscular, but with clean run and not too broad.

Chest and Back Ribs.—The chest should be deep for lung space, narrower in proportion to depth than the English hound—28 inches in a $23\frac{1}{2}$

inch hound being good. Well sprung ribs—back ribs should extend well back—a three inch flank allowing springiness.

Back and Loin.—Should be broad, short and strong, slightly arched.

Hindquarters and Lower Thighs.—Must be well muscled and very strong. The stifles should be low set, not too much bent nor yet too straight—a happy medium.

Elbows.—Should be set straight, neither in nor out.

Legs and Feet.—These are of great importance. Legs should be straight and placed squarely under shoulder, having plenty of bone without clumsiness, strong pasterns well stood upon. Feet round, cat like, not too large, toes well knuckled, close and compact, strong nails, pad thick, tough and indurated by use.

Color and Coat.—Black, white and tan are preferable, though the solids and various pies are permissible. Coat should be rough and coarse without being wiry or shaggy.

Symmetry.—The form of the hound should be harmonious throughout. He should show his blood-quality and hound character in every aspect and movement. If he scores high in other properties symmetry is bound to follow.

Stern.—Must be strong in bone at the root, of medium length, carried like a sabre on line with spine, and must have good brush. A docked stern shall not disqualify but simply handicap according to extent of docking.

*SCALE OF POINTS.

Head.....	15	Elbows.....	5
Neck.....	5	Legs and Feet.....	20
Shoulders.....	10	Color and Coat.....	5
Chest and Back Ribs.....	10	Symmetry.....	5
Back and Loin.....	10	Stern.....	5
Hindquarters and Lower Thighs.	10		
Total.....			100

COMMENTS.

It must be borne in mind that both the American and English foxhounds are used solely in the field, and are therefore very rarely seen at any of the shows either in this country or in England, though of late years the Peterborough Hound Show in England has brought out many fine ones, and that now it has become so popular that few "hunts" are not represented there. The foregoing standard says that the American dog differs from his English brother "in many respects," though if the standards of the two clubs are placed side by side, the points of difference will be found to be very few. One of the first things that is noticeable, is that the English dog has his ears "rounded," while the other's are as Nature evidently intended them to be. The English call for the stern to be "slightly fringed with hair," while the American dog "must have a good brush." Following the same order, the dog should weigh from 70 lb. to 80 lb. and the bitch from 60 lb. to 70 lb., while in the domestic dog, he should weigh not over 57 lb. and the bitch not more than 50 lb. These seem to be all the points of difference between the two breeds, and as the English is the older and really the parent stock, and which has not apparently been much improved upon, except as to speed, the "Comments" on the foxhound will be found under the "English Foxhound."



Mrs. A. N. Lubbock's (Farnborough, Kent, Eng.)
"COMTESSE LOUISE"

THE BASSET HOUND

Origin.—The origin of this breed is probably French, though many claim it to be Belgian or German. It certainly appears to be closely allied to the dachshund, though much larger and heavier in every particular.

Uses.—Having a very keen nose and a most musical voice, it is used for the general purposes of the smaller hounds, viz. : hunting rabbits.

*STANDARD.

Head.—To begin with the head, as the distinguishing part of all breeds. The head of the Basset hound is most perfect when it closest resembles a bloodhound's. It is long and narrow, with heavy flews, occiputs prominent, "*la bosse de la chasse*," and forehead wrinkled to the eyes, which should be kind and show the haw. The general appearance of the head must present high breeding and reposeful dignity; the teeth are small and the upper jaw sometimes protrudes. This is not a fault, and is called "*bec de lièvre*."

Ears.—The ears very long, and when drawn forward folding well over the nose — so long that in hunting they will actually tread on them; they are set on low and hang loose in folds like drapery, the ends inward curling, in texture thin and velvety.

Neck.—The neck is powerful, with heavy dewlaps. Elbows must not turn out. The chest is deep, full and framed like a "man-of-war." Body long and low.

Legs and Feet.—Forelegs short, about 4 inches, and close-fitting to the chest, to the crooked knee from where the wrinkled ankle ends in a massive paw, each toe standing out distinctly.

Stifles.—The stifles are bent and the quarters are full of muscle, which stands out so that when one looks at the dog from behind it gives him a round, barrel-like effect. This, with their peculiar waddling gait, goes a long way toward Basset character, a quality easily recognized by the judge, and as desirable as terrier character in a terrier.

Stern.—The stern is coarse underneath, and carried hound fashion.

Coat.—The coat is short, smooth and fine, and has a gloss on it like that of a race horse. To get this appearance they should be hound-gloved, never brushed. Skin loose and elastic.

Color.—The color should be black, white and tan, and black patches on the back. They are sometimes hare-pied.

*SCALE OF POINTS.

Head, skull, eyes, muzzle and fews.....	15	Back, loin and hindquarters:..	10
Ears.....	15	Stern.....	5
Neck, dewlap, chest and shoul- ders.....	10	Coat and Skin.....	10
Forelegs and feet.....	15	Color and markings.....	15
		Character and symmetry.....	5
Total.....			100

COMMENTS.

The description, or rather standard as adopted by the Basset Hound Club of England, does not seem to be very descriptive, especially as to the head properties, leaving much to be inferred from the statement that it should resemble the bloodhound's.

It must be borne in mind that while the head is long and narrow, it must not show any weakness before the eyes, and while it should be deep through, the sides must be clean cut and wholly free from all cheekiness. The standard does not call explicitly for the Roman nose, which by most judges is considered a mark of great beauty in this breed. The head should be domed and also devoid of any stop. The jaws must be even, any tendency to being overshot or undershot being most objectionable. The eyes which should be brown, should be deeply sunken in the head. By many good judges, an arched neck is greatly to be desired. Ears that are rough in texture or set high on the head are decided faults. The entire head should be covered with very loose skin which should fall in wrinkles over it. A tight-skinned Basset is as objectionable as a tight-skinned bulldog. Knuckling-over of the front legs is one of the most objectionable faults in this breed and wherever it exists it carries with it a heavy penalty. The front legs should be so shaped, that if a line were extended through the dog's neck, it would strike just between the toes. In addition to the colors as given, there are many good dogs that are lemon and white, and black, white and tan with blue mottles.

The Basset it must be remembered is a dog that should weigh not less than 40 pounds, preferably 45 pounds, and where such weight is desired for a dog of his height, he must have plenty of bone, a good back and strong hindquarters. A downward carriage of the tail is a decided defect.

Many efforts has been made to introduce this breed of dogs into this country, but all have met with signal failure, due perhaps in no small degree to the fact that we much prefer the action as well as the soft music of the little beagle.



Mr. A. H. Higginson's (Middlesex Beagles, So. Lincoln, Mass.)
CHAMPION "FIDDLER"

THE BEAGLE

Origin.—This breed seems to be little else than a diminutive foxhound, has been very long in existence, and is probably one of the oldest of the British dogs.

Uses.—He is used for hunting rabbits, and is generally run in packs, of five or ten couples; he is a very merry little fellow, sturdy and gamy, with a most musical tongue and a very keen nose.

*STANDARD.

General Appearance.—Its general appearance is that of a miniature foxhound, solid and big for his inches, with the wear and tear look of the dog that can last in the chase and follow his quarry to the death.

Head.—Skull should be fairly long, slightly domed at occiput, with cranium broad and full.

Ears.—Set on moderately low, long, reaching when drawn out, nearly, if not quite, to the end of the nose; fine in texture, fairly broad—with almost entire absence of erectile power—setting close to the head with the forward edge slightly inturning to the cheek—rounded at tip.

Eyes.—Large, set well apart, soft and houndlike, with expression gentle and pleading, and of a brown or hazel color.

Muzzle.—Medium length, straight and square cut, the stop moderately defined.

Jaws.—Level, lips free from flews; with nostrils large and open.

Neck and Throat.—Neck rising free and light from the shoulders, strong in substance, yet not loaded, of medium length. Throat should be clean and free from folds of skin, a slight wrinkle below the angle of the jaw, however, may be allowable.

Shoulders and Chest.—Shoulders sloping, clean, muscular, not heavy nor loaded, conveying the idea of freedom of action, with activity and strength. Chest should be deep and broad, but not broad enough to interfere with the free play of the shoulders.

Back, Loin and Ribs.—Back short, muscular and strong; loin broad, and slightly arched, and the ribs well sprung, giving abundance of lung room.

Forelegs and Feet.—Forelegs straight, with plenty of bone in proportion to size of the dog. Pasterns should be short and straight. Feet close, round and firm; the pads full and hard.

Hips and Thighs.—Hips strong and well muscled, giving abundance of propelling power; stifles strong and well let down; hocks firm, symmetrical and moderately bent. Feet close and firm.

Tail.—Set moderately high, carried gaily, but not turned forward over the back, with slight curve, short as compared with the size of the dog, and with brush.

Coat.—Close, hard houndcoat of medium length.

Height.—Not to exceed 15 inches, measured across the back at the point of the withers, the dog standing in a natural position with his feet well under him.

Color.—Any true hound color.



Mr. W. N. Crofton's (Calmoor Croft, Totton, Hampshire, Eng.) Pocket or Basket Beagle
"CALMOOR TRAVELER"

DEFECTS.

A very flat skull, narrow across the top; excess of dome; eyes small, sharp and terrier like, or prominent and protruding; muzzle long, snikey or cut away decidedly below the eyes, or very short. Roman nosed, or upturned, giving a dishface expression. Ears short, set on high or with a tendency to rise above the point of origin. A thick, short cloddy neck carried on a line with the top of the shoulders; throat showing dewlap and folds of skin to a degree termed "throatiness;" straight, upright shoulders; chest disproportionately wide or with lack of depth; very long or swayed or roached back; flat, narrow loin; flat ribs; out at elbows; knees knuckled over forward or bent backward; forelegs crooked or Dachshundlike; feet long, open or spreading. Cow hocks or straight hocks; lack of muscle and propelling power; open feet; a long tail, tea pot curve or inclined forward from the root; rat-tail with absence of brush; a short thin coat, or of a soft quality.

*SCALE OF POINTS.

Skull.....	5	Back, loins and ribs.....	15
Ears.....	10	Forelegs.....	10
Eyes.....	5	Hips, thighs and hindlegs.....	10
Muzzle.....	5	Feet.....	10
Neck.....	5	Stern.....	5
Chest and shoulders.....	15	Coat.....	5
Total.....		100	

COMMENTS.

In the beagle we have one of the loveliest of the entire hound family, and when the "pocket" or "basket" beagle is bred here as in England he will be a prime favorite with the ladies as he is now with the men, as they will be able to readily follow him a-foot and so enjoy the music of his voice, which is generally acknowledged to be the sweetest of all the hounds. "Type" of head seems not to have been too evenly followed for the good of the dog as a show dog, and coarseness and throatiness as well as the "crocodile" back are entirely too prevalent. The standard says that "any true hound color" is admissible in the beagle but most fanciers, when a nice shade can be obtained, prefer the blue mottled to all others. The defects as enumerated by the Beagle Club are very concise and ought keep the prospective buyer or an owner in the right path. It must be remembered that the face must not be weak nor "doughy," and while it should have a mild expression, it should be full of character, for this little dog has as much individuality about him as many a dog ten times his weight. It is not size that gives character to a face. No mention is made in the standard of the rough coated beagles, which, though not as common as the smooth coats, are certainly worthy of consideration. It is many years since there was one in this country, and it, like the rough Welsh foxhound, was not enthusiastically received by the fraternity at large.

As a rule the beagle is not as fast in proportion to its size as the foxhound and this is the more to be desired as it is intended to follow him on foot. Several who have officiated in the ring as "judges" have openly stated that they had a preference for a dog whose shoulders were loaded, as this enabled the owner to easier keep up with the pack. Such a formation

would not only detract from the ability of the dog to "stay" but, transmitting that defect to his progeny, soon we would have dogs that were not able to go fast enough to keep themselves warm on a hot day. The cleaner the shoulders can be bred the better and while the apple-headed and throaty specimens *will* crop out in every litter, they are none the less undesired. Good feet in a beagle are just as essential as in a foxhound and the absence of them should be heavily penalized, for no sportsman wants his dog to "quit" on account of bad feet.





Mrs. P. R. Smith's (Leeds, Eng.)
CHAMPION "CLYDE BOY"

THE BEDLINGTON TERRIER

Origin.—Supposed both by conformation and color to have sprung from the Dandie Dinmont terrier and otter-hound. The breed is not an old one, by any means.

Uses.—A very gamy vermin dog.

*STANDARD.

Skull.—Narrow, but deep and rounded, high at occiput, and covered with a nice silky tuft or top-knot. Jaw long, tapering, sharp and muscular; as little stop as possible between the eyes, so as to form nearly a line from the nose-end along the jaw of the skull to the occiput; the lips close-fitting and no flew.

Eyes.—Should be small and well sunk in the head; the blues should have a dark eye; the blue and tan, ditto with amber shades; livers, sandies, etc., a light brown eye.

Nose.—Large, well angled. Blues, and blues and tans, should have black noses; livers and sandies have flesh-colored. Teeth, level, or pincer-jawed.

Ears.—Moderately large, well forward, flat to the cheek, thinly covered and tipped with fine silky hair. They should be filbert-shaped.

Legs.—Of moderate length, not wide apart, straight and square set, with good sized feet, which are rather long.

Neck and Shoulders.—Neck long, deep at base, rising well from shoulders, which should be flat. Body long and well proportioned, flat ribbed, and deep, not wide in chest, slightly arched back, well ribbed up, with light quarters.

Tail.—Thick at root, tapering to point, slightly feathered on lower side, 9 in. to 11 in. long, and scimitar-shaped.

Coat.—Hard, with close bottom, and not lying flat to sides.

Color.—Dark blue, blue and tan, liver, liver and tan, sandy, sandy and tan.

Height.—About 15 in. to 16 in.; weight, dogs about 24 lbs., bitches about 22 lbs.

General Appearance.—He is a light made-up, lathy dog, but not shelly.

SCALE OF POINTS.

Head, including skull, jaw and ears	20	Body, including loin and stern...	15
Eyes and nose.....	10	Coat.....	15
Legs and feet.....	15	Color.....	10
Neck and shoulders.....	5	General appearance.....	10
Total.....			100

COMMENTS.

The Bedlington has never been a favorite with our fanciers, and there does not seem to be any indication that he will ever be. With the exception of those shown by Mr. W. S. Jackson, Dean of Upper Canada College in the early eighties, but few good ones of this breed have ever been seen here. He is not unlike the Dandie Dinmont terrier, but is not as popular, even in his own home, as he bears the reputation of being very quarrelsome with other dogs, and so is not at all times a desirable companion to take abroad, especially as he is a most vicious fighter. Though his muzzle is long and narrow, yet it should be very muscular. The silky tuft or top-knot is one of the distinguishing features of the breed. The legs are longer than in most of the other terriers, ribs flat instead of being considerably well sprung, and the chest somewhat narrow. A soft coat is all out of place in the Bedlington, and it has been described by a fancier as having the appearance of being moth-eaten. He is not attractive to the dog loving public as a rule. While the general appearance of the dog is that of being lathy, yet he should be very muscular, not only in appearance, but in fact.





Mr. Henry Rogge's (683 East 141st St., New York City)
CHAMPION "RAZZLE"

THE BLACK AND TAN TERRIER

Origin.—This breed was until very recently known as the Manchester (Eng.) Terrier, and was probably brought into existence by the mill operatives of that city.

Uses.—A gamy vermin dog, and a very nice companion.

*STANDARD.

Head.—Long, flat and narrow, level and wedge-shaped, without showing cheek muscles, well filled up under the eyes, with tapering, tightly-lipped jaws and level teeth. Nose, black. Eyes very small, sparkling, and dark, set fairly close together, and oblong in shape. Ears small and V-shaped, hanging close to the head above the eye. (This latter is the English ruling).

Neck and Shoulders.—Neck should be fairly long, and tapering from the shoulders to the head, with sloping shoulders, the neck being free from throatiness, and slightly arched at the occiput.

Body and Chest.—Body moderately short and curving upward at the loin; ribs well sprung; back slightly arched at the loin and falling again, at the joining of the tail, to the same height as the shoulders; chest narrow, but deep.

Legs and Feet.—Legs must be quite straight, set on well under the dog, and of fair length; feet more inclined to be cat than hare-footed.

Tail.—Moderate length, and set on where arch of the back ends, thick where it joins the body, tapering to a point, and not carried higher than the back.

Coat.—Close, smooth, short and glossy.

Color.—Jet black and rich mahogany tan, distributed over the body as follows: On the head the muzzle is tanned to the nose, which with the nasal bone is jet black; there is also a bright spot on each cheek and above each eye; the under jaw and throat are tanned, and the hair inside the ear is of the same color. The forelegs tanned up to the knee, with black lines (pencil marks) up each toe, and a black mark (thumb mark) above the foot. Inside the hind legs tanned, but divided with black at the hock joint, and under the tail also tanned, and so is the vent, but only sufficiently to be easily covered by the tail; also slightly tanned on each side of chest. Tan outside of hind legs, commonly called breeching, a serious defect. In all cases the black should not run into the tan, nor vice versa, but the division between the two colors should be well defined.

General Appearance.—A terrier able to take his own part in the rat pit, and not of the whippet type. Weights: Not exceeding 7 lb.; not exceeding 16 lb.; not exceeding 20 lb.

*SCALE OF POINTS.

Head.....	20	Body.....	10
Eyes.....	10	Tail.....	5
Ears.....	5	Color and markings.....	15
Legs.....	10	General appearance (including	15
Feet.....	10	terrier quality).....	
Total.....			100

COMMENTS.

It is greatly to be regretted that the Black and Tan Terrier has not become more popular among our fanciers, and though some beautiful specimens have from time to time been imported as well as bred here, it seems as if our fanciers would have none of them. He is certainly one of the most aristocratic looking dogs that we have, has an elegant and trim form, a general gamy appearance, while his coat and markings are not excelled by any other dog. In point of disposition he is all right, and it does seem that with these many good points he ought to become a great favorite. As far as faking, plucking, trimming and dyeing are concerned, no breed is submitted to these practices as the Black and Tan, and it is very rare that a dog is shown without his coat having been tampered with more or less. There are pencilings to be touched up or made "out of whole cloth," or thumb markings to be more clearly defined; or a few stray white hairs to be removed, and perhaps a few hairs that are longer than the exhibitor likes to see have to be taken off. Perhaps the very great difficulty in breeding to color and markings is what scares our people away, as we are not prone to be constantly faking our possessions, and there are not enough dog shows that would repay for the trouble. Not that we are any better than our cousins, but that there is no money in it. As a rule, human nature is about the same all over, and when our dog shows become a great mart for our products, then we may espouse the cause of the breeding question, but not before.

Though only fifteen points are allotted to color and markings, they are however an essential element in the success of a show dog of this breed, and where they are defective it will be found that they militate more than fifteen points against the dog. No mention of white in the coat is made, yet it is a

most serious fault and generally carries disqualification with it. For this reason white hairs are plucked. The pencilings and thumb markings must be very clear and distinct, a cloudy appearance being faulty. The absence of them is generally considered equivalent to disqualification, though some good judges have awarded prizes where they were conspicuous in parts by their absence. The head should be very clean cut and the skull almost flat between the ears. Weak jaws, dish face, light-colored nose, uneven teeth, and large or light eyes are emphatic faults. The proper eye is the almond-shaped one. A heavy or throaty neck is most objectionable, as are a long body and flat back. The vent should be entirely covered by the tail and be tan in color. The color and markings must in all things coincide with the requirements of the standard, and failure to do so carries with it a penalty, which by some judges amounts almost to disqualification. In the matter of coat there are many breeders who prefer one that is very short and somewhat harsh, yet glossy, to one that is silky, as the latter sort, so they claim, is more applicable to the toy dog. The ears should be scientifically cropped, though the practice is no longer in vogue in England. A long-cast dog, or one with flat ribs, splay feet, lightness of bone, too long in the leg, is decidedly faulty.





Mr. H. W. Titus's (156 East 23rd St., New York City)
"CARLO T."

THE BLACK CORDED POODLE

For origin, uses, scales of points, etc., see The Black Curly Coated Poodle.

COMMENTS.

The "glory" of the Corded Poodle is his cords. First of all, they should be distinct and separate, and the more nearly perfect they hang the better. Every effort should be strained to grow them as long as possible, as therein lies their great beauty. So high have they in England and France carried this growing of cords, that there are on record instances where dogs have been shown having perfect coats measuring 30 inches in length.



Mr. H. G. Trevor's (Meadowmere Kennels, Southampton, L. I.)
CHAMPION "MILO"

THE BLACK CURLY POODLE

Origin.—There is little doubt but that the poodle of to-day finds its origin in the old "water-dog" of France, where it was not only used for retrieving wounded water-fowl, but for swimming contests, when the hind parts were clipped or shaven in order to give freer action to the legs.

Uses.—A very bright, intelligent companion, and a good retriever.

*STANDARD.

General Appearance.—The general appearance is that of a strong, active, stylish and intelligent dog; well built, perfectly coated with short, close curls or long ropy cords.

Head.—Long, skull large with plenty of room for brain power; wide between eyes and slight peak, the parts over eyes well arched. The muzzle long and not thick; slightly tapering, but not too deep; the stop defined, but not to a very great extent. The roof of the mouth black (preferably) with teeth perfectly level, strong and white.

Eyes, etc.—Eyes medium size, rather dark, bright, with intelligent expression and set at right angles with line of face. Nose large, perfectly black in color, with wide open nostrils. Ears very long, close to cheek, low set on, well covered with curls or cords.

Neck and Chest.—Neck well proportioned, very strong so as to admit of head being carried high and with dignity. The chest fairly deep, but not too wide, strong and well covered with muscles.

Legs and Feet.—Fore-legs perfectly straight, very muscular, and set on “racing lines,” long enough to raise body well from ground, but not leggy. Hind legs muscular, fairly well bent, with hocks well let down. Feet strong, well proportioned, slightly spread, standing well on toes, and of good shape; nails perfectly black and pads capacious and hard.

Back.—Fair length, with body well ribbed up, the loins very strong and muscular but without fat.

Tail.—Carried well up, length from three to five inches (preferred) with curls or cords.



Miss Lucille Alger's (Great Neck, L. I.)
CHAMPION “NEGRESSE”

Coat.—If curly, the curls should be very thick and close, with the hair of a silky texture. If corded, the cords should be thick and strong, hanging in long ropy cords.

Weight Limits.—The weights are divided into sizes, viz.: Large size, over 40 lbs.: Medium size, over 20 lbs. to 40 lbs. inclusive: Small size, 20 lbs. or under.

*SCALE OF POINTS.

Coat.....	20	Back and loins.....	10
Color.....	10	Neck and chest.....	5
Head.....	10	Stern.....	5
Muzzle.....	5	General appearance, symmetry,	
Eyes.....	5	style, etc.....	15
Legs and feet.....	15		
Total.....			100

COMMENTS.

In the Poodle, we have one of the brightest of the entire canine family, a dog that is eminently fitted for a companion. He is capable of being taught no end of tricks, and as a retriever, it is said that he has few superiors. In too many of our show dogs, we find the short stumpy head that is devoid of true poodle character, a pinched face without a "stop," and the skull broad. The eyes should be almond-shaped rather than round, and the short high-set-on ears that are free of proper covering are entirely too prevalent. The legs should be of good bone and splay feet should not be tolerated. In the matter of the coat, the curls should not be sparse, but be thick and close, and as it counts 20 points, both texture and quantity should be considered carefully. The general appearance of the dog is that of elegance and activity, and the 15 points given him in this particular ought to be apparent in every good specimen of the breed. Extreme length of leg as well as exceeding shortness of leg in the poodle is equally undesirable.

Though there is no mention made whatever in the standard as to the quality of the color of the coat, it is nevertheless a most important factor in the poodle's success in the show ring. The black should not be of a rusty hue but be what is termed "jet" black. A coat that is of rusty shade has a decidedly dead and dull appearance as a rule and breeders ever strive to eliminate it from their stock. Light eyes, and a Dudley nose are features that must be avoided in the black poodle, while a thick and heavy neck greatly detract from the elegant carriage of the head which should be high and aristocratic. Surely the poodle is one of the most aristocratic of all the canine race, and shares with the Italian Greyhound the distinction of being called "the aristocrat" even moreso than the pampered toys. Therefore that elegance should not be marred by defects as enumerated.



Mr. H. H. Hunnewell, Jr.'s (Hill Hurst Kennels, Wellesley, Mass.)
CHAMPION "HILL HURST DIAMOND"



Mr. C. Flowitt's (Belle Vue, Doncaster, Eng.)
CHAMPION "GOOD LAD"

THE CURLY-COATED BLACK RETRIEVER

Origin.—The breed is about fifty years old, and probably is a cross of the old English or Irish water-spaniel with setter, collie or Newfoundland.

Uses.—Retrieving wounded game and birds.

*STANDARD.

Head.—Long and narrow for the length.

Ears.—Rather small, set on low, lying close to the head, and covered with short curls.

Jaws.—Long and strong, free from lippiness, with good sound teeth.

Nose.—Wide open nostrils, moist and black.

Eyes.—Dark, (cannot be too dark), rather large, showing great intelligence and splendid temper; a full pug eye an objection.

Coat.—One mass of short, crisp curls from the occiput to the point of tail, a saddle back, or patch of uncurled hair behind the shoulders, and white patch on chest, should be penalized; but few white hairs allowed in an otherwise good dog. Color, black or liver.

Neck.—Long, graceful, but muscular, well placed, and free from throatiness, such as in a bloodhound.

Shoulders.—Very deep, muscular, and obliquely placed.

Chest.—Not too wide, but decidedly deep.

Body.—Rather short, muscular, and well ribbed up.

Legs.—Forelegs straight, with plenty of bone, not too long, and set well under body.

Feet.—Round and compact, with toes well arched.

Loin.—Powerful, deep, and firm to the grasp.

Tail.—Carried pretty straight, and covered with short curls, tapering towards tip.

General Appearance.—A strong, smart dog, moderately low on leg, active, lively, beaming with intelligence and expression.

Weight.—The weight is not given in the club standard; dogs should be from 55 lbs. to 68 lbs., bitches about five pounds less.

*SCALE OF POINTS.

Head.....	10	Nose.....	5
Jaws.....	5	Coat.....	15
Eyes.....	5	Shoulders.....	5
Neck.....	5	Body.....	5
Chest.....	5	Feet.....	5
Legs.....	5	Tail.....	5
Loins.....	10	General Appearance.....	10
Ears.....	5		
Total.....			100

COMMENTS.

There are not more than one or two good specimens of this breed in this country, and in England it does not seem to grow in popularity as rapidly as its admirers think it should. This is due perhaps in some degree to the fact that the dog does not bear the reputation of being wholly reliable in disposition, especially with strangers. Still, as a retriever, he is capable of doing good work and has a very keen nose. A short or thick head, high set-on ears, weakness of jaw, light-colored nose or light eyes are serious defects. In the matter of the quality of the eyes, there are many who consider that this dog should have a piercing eye, and one that, while it denotes great intelligence, should also show determination of character. This, however, is a question of individual taste. The body and legs are required to do their share of work and therefore should not be lacking in those essentials that will enable him to perform his duties well. The coat is one of the finest features of the dog, and should consist of a mass of hard, crisp curls, covering the body, neck, ears and tail, as described in the standard. A dull eye in a curly-coated retriever, as well as a sluggish movement or any indication of a surly disposition, are faults that must be penalized. White on any part of the anatomy is greatly objected to by all admirers of the breed. The color should be distinct and of good character.





Mr. Clarence H. Mackay's (253 Broadway, New York City)
"SCRUTTON BELLE"

THE FLAT OR WAVY-COATED BLACK RETRIEVER

Origin and uses are the same as the black, curly-coated variety.

STANDARD.

Skull, Eyes and Ears.—Skull bone wide and flat at the top, with slight furrow down the middle. Brow by no means pronounced, but the skull is not absolutely in a straight line with the nose. The ears must be small, lie close to the head, set on low, but not hanging down in hound fashion. With regard to the hair on them, it must be short. The eyes should be of medium size, dark in color, bright, intelligent looking and mild in expression, indicating a good temper.

Nose and Jaws.—These are to be considered from two points of view—first, as to the powers of scent, and secondly, as to the capacity of carrying a hare or pheasant without risk of damage. For both purposes the jaws should be long, and for the development of scenting powers, the nose should be wide, the nostrils open, and its end moist and cool; teeth level and neither overshot nor undershot.

Neck, Back and Loins.—Whatever be the breed of dog, his neck should be long enough to allow him to stoop in seeking the trail. A chumpy neck is especially bad; for, while a little dog may get along on a foot scent with a short neck, a comparatively large and unwieldy dog tries himself terribly by the necessity of crouching in his fast pace. Loins and back wide, deep and strong.

Quarters and Stifles.—These must be muscular, and so formed to enable the retriever to do his work fast enough to please the modern sportsman, with ease to himself. The stifles should be nicely turned.

Shoulders.—Should be long and sloping; otherwise, even with a proper length of neck, the dog cannot stoop to a foot scent without fatigue.

Chest.—Broad as well as deep, with well developed and well sprung ribs.

Legs, Knees and Hocks.—When tolerably fast work is to be done by a heavy dog, it is important that these parts should be strong and free from disease in the joints. Hence the legs must not only be long and muscular, but they must be clean and free from lumber. The knees should be broad, and the hocks well developed and clean.



Mr. Harding Cox's (Cassiobridge, Watford, Herts, Eng.)
"BLACK DRAKE"

Feet.—Are rather larger proportionately than in the setter, but they should be compact and the toes well arched; soles thick and strong.

Tail.—This should be bushy in proportion to the dog, but not feathered. It should be carried gaily, but not curled over the back.

Coat.—Short, but not so short as in the pointer or hound; it should be close, thick and as straight as possible; a thin open coat, underneath which the skin is easily found, is bad however straight it may be.

Color.—A rich black, free from rustiness and white.

Symmetry and Temperament.—The symmetry and elegance of this dog are considerable, and should be highly valued. The evidences of good

temper must be regarded with great care, since his utility mainly depends on his disposition. A sour-headed brute, with a vicious look about the eyes, should be disqualified.

Weight.—From 50 lbs. to 68 lbs. for dogs; bitches rather smaller.

SCALE OF POINTS.

Skull, eyes and ears.....	10	Legs, knees and hocks.....	12
Nose and jaws.....	5	Feet.....	10
Neck, loins and back.....	10	Tail.....	5
Quarters and stifles.....	5	Coat.....	10
Shoulders and chest.....	13	Symmetry and temperament.....	20
Total		100	

COMMENTS.

As a retriever is but very little used in this country, few are ever seen on the bench at any of our shows, fewest of all the curly coated specimen. In comparing the standards of the curly and the flat coated retriever there will be found to exist but little difference, except in the matter of the coat and its quality. In neither of these breeds should there be any semblance of coarseness in any of its features, nor should either have a stop or be built on the lines of the setter, the latter a fault which many dogs possess. All the fanciers of these two breeds desire to eliminate the setter type wholly, if possible, and so pay really more attention to the type of the head than to that of the coat. As these dogs are frequently called upon to retrieve heavy game, they should have good, strong jaws, level teeth, strong neck without coarseness, powerful legs and feet as near perfect as possible. As many a fence has to be taken perhaps with a retrieved hare, good bone and a strong back are essentials. The quality and color of the eye as called for in the standard should be insisted upon.





Mrs. S. Trew's (29 Grosvenor Place, London, S. W., Eng.)
"JUBILEE JACK"

THE BLACK PUG

Origin.—Beyond all question the origin of this dog is wholly Chinese. Several specimens have been brought from China to London by Lady Brassey and others, and travelers in that country report having seen them there.

Uses.—The uses of the black pug are the same as those of the fawn.

*STANDARD, ETC.

The standard and scale of points are in all respects the same as for the fawn pug, excepting that the color should be pure black and entirely free from white.

COMMENTS.

Some judges admit a few white hairs, but only to be condemned as a decided blemish, while others consider it a disqualification.



Mr. Edwin Brough's (Scarborough, Eng.)
CHAMPION "BABBO"

THE BLOODHOUND

Origin.—In Barbour's "Bruce" (1489) we find the earliest mention of the bloodhound, where it is called the "sleuthhound." However, little can be learned definitely of its origin.

Uses.—Having scenting powers to a marvelous degree, it is used in trailing wounded deer, slaves, sheep-stealers, escaped convicts, etc.

Disposition.—Contrary to the general impression, the modern bloodhound is of a most equable disposition, kind and gentle, and quite apt to be timid, excepting when on the trail; then it is sometimes dangerous.

*STANDARD.

Head and Wrinkle.—These are the peculiar features of this breed, and are accordingly estimated at a very high rate. In the male the head is large in all dimensions but width, in which there is a remarkable deficiency.

The upper surface is domed, ending in a blunt point at the occiput; but the brain case is not developed to the same extent as the jaws, which are very long and wide at the nostrils, hollow and very lean in the cheek and notably under the eyes. The muzzle should be deep and square. The brows are moderately prominent, and the general expression of the whole head is very grand and majestic. The skin covering the forehead and cheeks is wrinkled in a remarkable manner, unlike any other dog. These points are not nearly so developed in the bitch; but still they are to be demanded in the same proportionate degree.

Ears and Eyes.—The ears, which should be set on low, are long enough to overlap one another considerably when drawn together in front of the nose; the leather should be very thin, pendulous, and should hang very forward and close to the cheeks, never showing the slightest tendency to "prick;" they should be covered with very soft, short, silky hair. The eyes are generally hazel, rather small, and deeply sunk, with triangular shaped lids showing the third eyelid, or "haw," which is frequently, but not always, of a deep red color.

Flews.—Remarkably long and pendant, sometimes falling fully two inches below the angle of the mouth.

Neck.—Long, so as to enable this hound to drop his nose to the ground without altering his pace. In the front of the throat there is a considerable dewlap.

Chest and Shoulders.—The chest is rather wide and deep, but in all cases there should be a good girth; the shoulders sloping and muscular.

Back and Back Ribs.—These should be wide and deep, the size of the dog necessitating great power in this department. The hips or couples, should be especially attended to, and they should be wide or almost ragged.

Legs and Feet.—The legs must be straight and muscular, and the ankles of full size. The feet should be round and cat-like.

Coat and Color.—In color the bloodhound is either black and tan, or tan only, as is the case with all the black and tan breeds. The black should extend to the back, top of neck and top of head. It is seldom a pure black, but more or less mixed with tan, which should be a deep rich red. There should be little or no white. A deep tawny or lion color is also coveted, but seldom found. The coat should be short and hard on the body, but silky on the ears and top of the head.

Stern.—Like that of all hounds, is carried gaily in a gentle curve, but should not be raised beyond a right angle with the back.

Symmetry.—The symmetry of the bloodhound, as regarded from an artistic point of view, should be examined carefully and valued in proportion to the degree in which it is developed. The height should be from 25 to 27 inches at the shoulders for dogs, and a little less for bitches. The weight of dogs should be about 90 lbs. and upwards, bitches somewhat less.

*SCALE OF POINTS.

Head, including Wrinkle.....	20	Back and back ribs.....	10
Ears and eyes.....	10	Legs and feet.....	15
Flews.....	5	Color and coat.....	10
Neck.....	5	Stern.....	5
Shoulder and chest.....	10	Symmetry.....	10
Total.....	100		

COMMENTS.

Mr. Rawdon B. Lee, in his charming work "Modern Dogs," uses the head of the bloodhound as a frontispiece of one of the volumes, and in making this selection he has shown one of the most perfect heads known to the canine world. It is certainly a characteristic head, and when once seen



Mr. L. B. Strong's (Cooperstown, N. Y.)
"ASHMONT" at six months of age.

can never be forgotten. In general character "the bloodhound possesses in a most marked degree every point and characteristic of those dogs which hunt together by scent." It will be seen by referring to the standard, that thirty-five points are accorded the head, and therefore this feature is most important. It must be remembered that it is very narrow in proportion to its length, and has the appearance of being nearly equal in width throughout its entire length. The stop should be mid-way between the end of the nose and the back of the occipital bone. A broad skull, or one that has not the occipital bone very prominent, is defective. Ears that are high set-on are never found in a good bloodhound any more than are bulging eyes. Deficiency in length of flews, a short neck, absence of dewlap or of superabundance of wrinkle, and small nostrils, are decided blemishes. Flat ribs, shallow chest, forelegs that are not straight or are out at the elbows,

and splay feet are features not wanted in this breed. The running gear of these dogs must be of the best. The English description, as expressed by Dr. Sidney Turner and Mr. E. Brough, and as appears in "Modern Dogs," gives colors "black and tan, red and tan and tawny, the darker color being sometimes interspersed with lighter or badger-colored hair, and sometimes flecked with white." As the dog is used for trailing, his movements should be very elastic and free, and any stilted or confined action should be regarded as a decided failing. While he is not so muscular as the foxhound, nevertheless he should be possessed of good bone, and one of his great faults is lightness in loins and hindquarters. He is one of the few breeds that have been greatly improved by dog shows.





Grove Hill Kennels' (Beaver Brook, Waltham, Mass.)
"ROGUE"

THE BOSTON TERRIER

Origin.—The parents of this breed were Hooper's Judge (a cross between an English bulldog and an English terrier) and Burnett's Gyp, "a white bitch." The American Kennel Club has now recognized this as a distinct breed.

Uses.—Purely as a pet dog, of very affectionate disposition and equable temper.

*STANDARD.

The general appearance of the Boston Terrier is that of a smooth, short-coated, compactly-built dog of medium station. The head should indicate a high degree of intelligence, and should be in proportion to the dog's size; the body rather short and well knit, the limbs strong and finely turned, no feature being so prominent that the dog appears badly proportioned.

The dog conveys an impression of determination, strength and activity. Style of a high order, and carriage easy and graceful.

Skull.—Broad and flat, without prominent cheeks, and forehead free from wrinkles.

Stop.—Well defined but indenture not too deep.

Eyes.—Wide apart, large and round, neither sunken nor too prominent, and in color dark and soft. The outside corner should be on a line with the cheeks as viewed from the front.

Ears.—Small and thin, situated as near corners of skull as possible.

Muzzle.—Short, square, wide and deep, without wrinkles. Nose black, and wide, with a well-defined straight line between nostrils. The jaws broad and square, with short, regular teeth. The chops wide and deep, not pendulous, completely covering the teeth when mouth is closed.

Neck.—Of fair length, without throatiness and slightly arched.

Body.—Deep and broad at chest, well ribbed up. Back short, not roached. Loins and quarters strong.

Elbows.—Standing neither in nor out.

Fore Legs.—Wide apart, straight and well muscled.



Mr. Gilbert M. King's (King Kennels, Providence, R. I.)
"TOMMY"

Hind Legs.—Straight, quite long from stifle to hock (which should turn neither in nor out), short and straight from hock to pastern. Thighs well muscled. Hocks not too prominent.

Feet.—Small, nearly round, and turned neither in nor out. Toes compact and arched.

Tail.—Set on low, short, fine, and tapering, straight or screw, devoid of fringe or coarse hair, and not carried above the horizontal.

Color.—Any color brindle evenly marked with white, strongly preferred.

Markings.—White muzzle, blaze on face, collar, chest, and feet.

Coat.—Fine in texture, short, bright, and not too hard.

Weight.—Light weight class, under 23 but not less than 15 lbs.
Heavy weight class, 23 to 30 lbs. inclusive.

Disqualifications.—Docked tail and any artificial means used to deceive the judge.

*SCALE OF POINTS.

Skull.....	12	Fore-legs.....	4
Ears.....	2	Hind-legs.....	4
Eyes.....	5	Feet.....	2
Stop.....	2	Tail.....	10
Muzzle.....	12	Color.....	8
Neck.....	5	Markings.....	4
Body.....	15	Coat.....	3
Elbows.....	2	General appearance and style....	10
Total.....			<hr/> 100



Mr. George A. Rawson's (Druid Kennels, Newton, Mass.)
CHAMPION "DRUID VIXEN "

COMMENTS.

Despite the fact that this dog is purely a manufactured breed, if it may so be termed, and one that first was bred in Boston, there are some who claim that it is little else than what is known in England as the "butchers' dog." Be this as it may, in this country it is a recognized breed, and is bred as true to type as any other dog that we have, and in point of looks, no one will gainsay that a good specimen is not a most attractive little chap. There are difficulties to be overcome in this as in many other breeds, but that is no proof that it is not pure of its kind.

The narrow and apple-headed skull is to be studiously avoided, as well as a tendency to cheekiness. The stop does not want to be too well defined, the

eyes be close together, nor the latter be of the bull terrier order or light in color. Ears that are set on low or are heavy in leather are not the right sort. A long muzzle or a light colored nose, uneven jaws, or narrow ones, or such as show the teeth are most objectionable. There must be an entire absence of throatiness, the fore-legs must be straight and unlike the bulldog's, and they must be well set out. A long back and weakness of loin are defects that are too often seen in this breed. The body should be as the standard calls for it, viz. "compact." "Out at the elbows," and a tail high set on, are radical defects. The dog should give every evidence of being a terrier by its sprightly movements and its general clear outline. By most breeders the screw tail is greatly sought after. Lightness of bone, weakness of the pasterns, splay feet, are entirely too prevalent in this breed. Being somewhat in-bred it is apt to be difficult to raise, but once out of puppyhood it is hardy enough.

While the breed (taken as such) is more of a companion than a vermin dog, still it should be possessed of plenty of courage both as to taking care of itself where other dogs are concerned, and also be alert to fill all the requirements of other terriers, gamy and ever on the watch for something to do. Sound and even teeth are decided essentials and where an uneven jaw or unsound teeth exist that specimen is not a candidate for the highest honors of the show ring.





Mr. J. Lorillard Arden's (44 West 44th St., New York City)
CHAMPION "TOMMY TICKLE"

THE BULL TERRIER

Origin.—This is admittedly a cross between the bulldog and the English terrier.

Uses.—Formerly as a fighting dog. At present it is used for vermin, and as a companion it has no superior, being kind, gentle and exceedingly honest and loyal.

*STANDARD.

General Appearance.—The general appearance of the bull terrier is that of a symmetrical animal, and the embodiment of agility, grace, elegance and determination, strength and courage.

Head.—Long, flat, and wide between the ears, tapering to the nose, without cheek muscles. There should be a slight indentation down the face without a stop between the eyes. The jaws should be long and very powerful, with a large, black nose and open nostrils.

Eyes.—Small and very black, almond shape preferred. Lips should meet as tightly as possible without a fold and not be too deep at the corner. Teeth should be regular in shape, and should meet exactly; any deviation, such as a pig-jaw or being undershot is a great fault.

Ears.—Always cropped for the show bench and should be done scientifically and according to fashion. (Of course this is now obsolete in England).

Neck.—Long and slightly arched, nicely set into the shoulders tapering to the head without any loose skin, as found in the bulldog.

Shoulders.—Strong, muscular and slanting; the chest wide and deep with ribs well rounded.

Back.—Short and muscular, and slightly arched over the loins.

Legs.—Fore-legs perfectly straight with well developed muscles; not out at the shoulder, but set on racing lines and very strong at the pastern joints. The hind legs are long and in proportion to the fore-legs, muscular, with good, strong, straight hocks, well let down near the ground.

Feet.—More resemble those of a cat than a hare.

Color.—Other points being equal, an entirely white dog shall win over one with markings.

Coat.—Short, close and stiff to the touch, with a fine gloss.



Mr. F. T. Miller's (Bay View Kennels, Trenton, Ont.)
"BAY VIEW BRIGADIER"

Tail.—Short in proportion to the size of the dog, set on very low down, thick where it joins the body, and tapering to a fine point. It should be carried without curl, and never over the back.

Weight.—From 15 lbs. to 50 lbs.

*SCALE OF POINTS.

Symmetry and general appearance	10	Back.....	10
Skull and jaw.....	15	Loins.....	5
Teeth.....	5	Legs.....	10
Face.....	5	Feet.....	5
Ears.....	5	Tail.....	5
Neck.....	5	Coat.....	5
Shoulders and chest.....	15		
Total.....			100

COMMENTS.

With the exception of the fox terrier, this is perhaps the most popular of all the terriers that are represented in this country, and each year seems to add new admirers of it. It is certainly one of the most gamy and trim looking dogs, and its generally equable disposition makes it a most desirable companion. There is no question that some fifty years ago this dog was white in color with various colored splashes of red, black, fawn, brown and brindle which accounts for the fact that so many puppies are born with markings as above named, and which of course unfits them for any sort of a record on the show bench. These blemishes, however, are not always transmitted, as proven to-day in the case of Gully the Great, who, notwithstanding that he has a small yellow patch rarely if ever transmits this defect, and which made him so desirable a stud dog years ago. Unfortunately too prevalent is deafness in this breed of dogs, and many an otherwise good dog is barred from the show ring for this cause alone. In fact, some few years ago the fancy was all at loggerheads on account of a famous dog being imported into this country, disqualified for deafness at one of our shows, going back to England and after being disqualified there also, was when the matter was contested declared not to be so deaf as to suffer the before named penalty. Since therefore deafness in whatever degree is to be guarded against in purchasing, this deficiency must be looked for in the puppies, and many of our fanciers destroy those so affected as soon as it is discovered.

The head of the bull terrier is one of vast importance as signaling the breed. It must be wholly free from cheekiness, as that greatly mars its beauty. A snipy or pinched muzzle, weak jaws, chiselled out before the eyes, light or full round eyes, domed skull, Dudley nose, and uneven teeth are defects in this breed that carry a penalty with them. A short or "throaty" neck is to be avoided, as much so in this breed as in the black and tan terrier. Heavy shoulders or crooked fore-legs are to be eschewed, as is a back that dips behind the shoulders. Weak pasterns, splay feet, and lightness of bone all come under the head of defects.

Though the English demands that the color shall be white, the American standard permits markings, with the understanding that they will count against a dog where a pure white specimen, equal in all respects is competing against him. A heavy tail or a long one, as well as one that is furnished with plenty of hair is always considered as belonging to some other dog than a good bull terrier. The length of the back marks the elegance of the dog, and if it is neither too long nor too short, the desideratum is attained. The ribs should be well sprung.





Dr. Robert Milbank's (154 West 48th St., New York City)
"KENT"

THE CHESAPEAKE BAY DOG

Origin.—The origin of this breed, unfortunately, is unknown. Those who are seemingly in the best position to know all concerning it, both by research and having for many years bred it, claim that it probably owes its origin to a cross between two Labrador dogs of doubtful breeding that swam ashore from a sinking ship in the Chesapeake Bay, and an English Water Spaniel. With the Boston Terrier, this dog can properly be said to be of purely American origin.

Uses.—Retrieving wild fowl both from water and land, and when properly broken will retrieve equally well any of our game birds.

*STANDARD.

Head.—Broad, running to nose, only a trifle pointed, but not at all sharp. Eyes of yellow color, ears small, placed well up on head, and face covered with very short hair.

Neck.—Only moderately long, and with a firm, strong appearance.

Shoulders and Chest.—Shoulders and chest should have full liberty, with plenty of show for power and no tendency to restriction of movement. Chest strong and deep.

Back, Quarters and Stifles.—These should show fully as much, if not more power than the fore-quarters, and be capable of standing prolonged strain. Any tendency to weakness must be avoided.

Legs, Feet, etc.—Short, showing both bone and muscle, and provided with well-webbed feet of good size; fore-legs rather straight and symmetrical. It is to be understood that short legs do not convey the idea of a dumpy foundation. Elbows well let down, and set straight, for development of easy movement.

Stern.—Stout, somewhat long, the straighter the better, and showing only moderate feather.

Coat.—Thick and short, somewhat coarse, with tendency to wave over shoulders, back and loins, but nowhere should it be more than one and a quarter to one and a half inch in length; that on flanks, legs and belly shorter, growing much shorter near the feet. Under all this, a short, woolly fur, which should well cover the skin, and can be observed by pressing aside the outer coat.

Color.—Nearly resembling wet sedge grass, though towards Spring it becomes lighter by exposure to the weather. A small white spot or frill on breast is admissible. Color is important, as the dog in most cases is apt to be outside the blind, consequently one that is too dark is objectionable, the deep liver of the spaniel making much greater contrast, is therefore to be avoided.

Weight.—About 65 lbs., too large a dog being unwieldy and lacking quickness of movement. Bitches usually are smaller than the dog, but not necessarily so.

Symmetry and Quality.—The Chesapeake Bay dog should show a bright, lively, intelligent expression, with general outline good at all points; in fact, a dog worthy of notice in any company.

*SCALE OF POINTS.

Head, including ears, lips and eyes.....	14	Legs, elbows, hocks and feet....	14
Neck.....	6	Stern.....	4
Shoulders and chest.....	14	Symmetry and quality.....	6
Back, quarters and stifles.....	14	Coat and texture.....	16
		Color.....	12
Total.....			100

COMMENTS.

The Chesapeake Bay dog being essentially a field dog, it is but rarely seen on our benches. Right royally he performs the duties of the English retriever, a real choice specimen of which there is probably not one in the States. It is a thousand pities that this dog is not better known among our sportsmen, for there does not exist one that is brighter, gamier and withal a better companion afield. There is no sea too rough for him to buffet and retrieve his dead or crippled bird, whether it be snipe or swan, no duck too cleverly diving not to be captured, nor woodcock too deeply hidden in a swale for him not to be all afire till his work is accomplished, nor will he leave it until the desired end is attained.

As the dog is called upon to retrieve every bird, whether it be an English snipe or a Canadian goose, the weakness of jaw that is too often apparent, should be studiously avoided, the rather long jaw, if full of

strength, being especially desirable. Many of our most prominent breeders demand that the ears shall be wholly free of hair, as shown in the pointer, and wholly unlike the spaniel's. The standard calls for short legs, but care must be taken that they are not too much so, and if a choice has to be made between a too short or a too long-legged specimen, the latter is decidedly preferable. As the dog is often called upon to retrieve heavy birds from icy waters, the back and hind-quarters should be very powerful, and any weakness in these parts should be heavily penalized. Too small feet are by many objected to, while hair growing between the toes indicates, some claim, the incross of spaniel blood, even though it be very far removed.

The coat should be very dense, and one, that by easily using both hands in parting will cause the skin to be *plainly* visible, should be deemed most objectionable.

The setter tail, as shown in Mr. J. M. Tracy's painting of Barnum, is objected to by many breeders, the fancy leaning to one that is nearly cylindrical in shape, with closely matted hair at the root. At the other end of the dog, it should be always insisted upon that its eyes be yellow, pure and simple, all others being emphatic blemishes.

Those of our sportsmen who indulge in duck, goose or snipe shooting, will be fully alive to the value of color in a retriever, so, as it carries twelve points out of a possible one hundred, it should never be overlooked. Strength without coarseness should be sought for in every feature, nor should it be wanting in any one of them.





Mr. James L. Little's (Newcastle Kennels, Brookline, Mass.)
"FRIAR BOSS"

THE CLUMBER SPANIEL

Origin.—It is claimed that this breed originated at Clumber, the seat of the Duke of Newcastle, though records say that it was imported by the Duke from the kennels of the Duc de Noailles, about the middle of the XVIII century, and further that it possesses a strain of Basset blood. It certainly has some resemblance to that breed of French dogs.

Uses.—Hunting game birds, especially woodcock and pheasants. The dog generally runs mute.

*STANDARD.

General Appearance and Size.—General appearance, a long, low, heavy-looking dog, of a very thoughtful expression, betokening great intelligence. Should have the appearance of great power. Sedate in all movements, but not clumsy. Weight of dogs averaging between 55 and 65 lbs., bitches from 35 to 50 lbs.

Head.—Head large and massive in all its dimension; round above eyes, flat on the top, with a furrow running from between the eyes upon the center. A marked stop and large occipital protuberance. Jaw long, broad and deep. Lips of upper jaw overhung. Muzzle not square, but at the same time powerful looking. Nostrils large, open and flesh-colored, sometimes cherry-colored.

Eyes.—Eyes large, soft, deep set and showing haw. Hazel in color, not too pale, with dignified and intelligent expression.

Ears.—Ears long and broad at the top, turned over on the front edge; vine-shaped; close to the head; set on low and feathered only on the front edge, and there but slightly. Hair short and silky, without the slightest approach to wave or curl.

Neck and Shoulders.—Neck long, thick and powerful, free from dew-lap, with a large ruff, and the shoulders immensely strong and muscular, giving a heavy appearance in front.

Body and Quarters.—Body very long and low, well-ribbed up and long in the coupling. Chest of great depth and volume. Loin powerful and not too much arched. Back long, broad and straight, free from droop or bow. Length an important characteristic; the nearer the dog is in length to being two and one-half times his height at shoulder the better. Quarters shapely and very muscular, neither drooping nor stilty.

Legs and Feet.—Fore-legs short; straight, and immensely heavy in bone. Well in at elbow. Hind-legs heavy in bone, but not as heavy as forelegs. No feather below hocks, but thick hair on back of leg just above foot. Feet large, compact, and plentifully filled with hair between toes.

Coat and Feather.—Coat silky and straight, not too long, extremely dense; feather long and abundant.

Color and Markings.—Color, lemon and white, and orange and white. Fewer markings on body the better. Perfection of markings, solid lemon or orange ears, evenly marked head and eyes, muzzle and legs ticked.

Stern.—Stern set on a level and carried low.



Mr. Harding Cox's (Cassiobridge, Watford, Herts, Eng.)
"BAILIE JUNIOR"

*SCALE OF POINTS.

General appearance and size.....	10	Body and quarters.....	20
Head.....	15	Legs and feet.....	10
Eyes.....	5	Coat and feather.....	10
Ears.....	10	Color and markings..	5
Neck and shoulders.....	15		
Total.....			100

COMMENTS.

In the Clumber we have the most massive of the entire spaniel family, a low and long dog whose heavy bones and body eminently fit him for the purposes for which he is wanted, viz., hunting the woodcock and pheasant, and therefore he should not move beyond a trot when a-field. By many, it is desired that the head of the Clumber should be broad on top, though the standard makes no mention of it. A head that is massive and furnished with a decided stop are characteristics that must be present in a winning dog. Light eyes and a black nose, as well as any tendency to snipiness or weakness of jaws, are to be studiously avoided, as it must be borne in mind that the dog is called upon to retrieve not only pheasants but oftentimes rabbits and hares, therefore requiring strength of jaw. As massiveness is necessary, it will be seen that the dog must have plenty and strong bone, without which he is practically useless. Short body, flat ribs, long legs or crooked ones, weakness or lightness in hind-quarters, shallow chest, and a back that is not level, are faults that cannot be overlooked by anyone who wishes a true Clumber. In referring to faults at both extremities, it must not be forgotten that a sour expression of the face, and a tail carried over the back, must not exist in this dog, and one that has the latter shortcoming developed in any degree, will, while at work, fail in the movement peculiar to the breed, viz., an action from side to side. The dog should be massive in all parts, and an evenness in this respect be apparent in every direction. The body color should be white, with lemon markings on head, but the fewer of these the better. Many desire to see the ears and side of the face with lemon markings, a lemon spot on the occiput, and the jaws ticked with lemon. By some fanciers, orange markings are greatly sought after, but the English standard says they are "permissible, but not desirable." Brown or liver-colored markings are all wrong and most good judges consider them blemishes sufficient to disqualify, though nothing is said in the standard that it should be so treated. The coat should be absolutely straight, as one that is curly carries with it a penalty of twenty points. The English standard calls for a coat that is "soft," while the American demands one that is "silky." Again, the absence of an "abundance of coat" is something that must be avoided.





Mr. George Gall's (Hempstead, L. I.)
"CLYDESDALE LORIS"

THE CLYDESDALE OR PAISLEY TERRIER

Origin.—Both are considered as one breed, and supposed to be of Skye Terrier extraction.

Uses.—A vermin dog, but better as a pet.

*STANDARD.

Head.—The skull, which is slightly domed, should be very narrow between the ears, gradually widening toward the eyes, and tapering very slightly to the nose. It should be covered with long silky hair, perfectly straight, without any appearance of curl or waviness, and extending well beyond the nose. It should be particularly plentiful on the sides of the head, where it is joined by that from the ears, giving the head a very large and rather heavy appearance in proportion to the size of the dog. The muzzle should be very deep and powerful, tapering very slightly to the nose, which should be large and well spread over the muzzle, and must be always black. The jaws should be strong, with the teeth perfectly level. The eyes should be rather wide apart. They should be large, round, moderately full, but not prominent; expressive of great intelligence, and in color various shades of brown.

Ears.—This is a most important point in this breed. They should be as small as possible, set on high, and carried perfectly erect. They should be covered with long silky hair, which should hang in a beautiful fringe down the side of the head, joining that on the jaws. (Well carried, finely fringed ears is one of the greatest points of beauty in the breed, as it is also one of the most difficult to obtain). A badly carried and poorly feathered ear is a serious fault in a Clydesdale terrier.

Neck.—Should be rather long and very muscular, well set into the shoulders, and covered with the same class of hair as the body.

Body.—The body should be very long, deep in chest, and well ribbed up; the back perfectly level, not sloping from the loins to the shoulder, as in the Dandie.

Coat.—The coat should be very long, perfectly straight, and free from any trace of curl or waviness; very glossy and silky in texture (not linty), and should be without any of the piley undercoat found in the Skye terrier.

Color.—The colors range from dark blue to light fawn, but those most to be desired are the various shades of blue—dark blue for preference, but without any approach to blackness or sootiness. The color of the head should be a beautiful silvery blue, which gets darker on the ears; the back various shades of dark blue, inclining to silver on the lower parts of the body and legs. The tail is generally the same shade or a little darker than the back.

Tail.—The tail should be perfectly straight, not too long, and carried almost level with the back; it must be nicely fringed or feathered.

Legs and Feet.—The legs should be as short and straight as possible, and well set under the body, both legs and feet well covered with silky hair. (In a good specimen the legs are scarcely seen, as they are almost entirely hidden by the coat).

Style and General Appearance.—The general appearance is that of a long, low dog, having a rather large head in proportion to its size, and with a coat that looks like silk or spun glass. It shows considerably more style or quality than almost any other fancy terrier, and has not the delicate constitution which makes the Yorkshire, Maltese, and others only fit for indoors.

*SCALE OF POINTS.

Head and eyes.....	15	Body.....	15
Neck.....	10	Color.....	10
Coat.....	20	Legs and feet.....	5
Tail.....	10	Style and general appearance....	15
Total.....			100

COMMENTS.

There is perhaps one, and only one member of this family of terriers in this country, and there is no indication that there will be any more, at least for some years to come. Between this, the Skye and the Yorkshire terriers, there seems to be a great resemblance, and as far as one can critically judge, the only distinctive features existing between the Clydesdale and the Skye are that the former is not so long in body, is somewhat higher on the leg and has a coat that is softer than the latter's. The longer and finer the coat the better it is considered. In years gone by, and before a separate class was given, he was allowed to compete in the prick-eared Skye terrier classes and not infrequently won honors. The teeth as in all terriers should be both level and strong. Though the ears are one of the most striking

features of this dog, they are not enumerated in the scale of points. As they are regarded so highly, those described in the standard should be insisted upon whenever a purchase is to be made, and a specimen not having such should be rejected. A coat that is not all that it should be, should be treated in the same manner. The tail should not be carried over the back. Though it is stated in the "Uses" that the Clydesdale is a vermin dog, yet in the perfect specimen, the texture and length of his coat rather precludes his being used as such to any great degree, however great his inclination in that direction may be. He is much better suited for the drawing room than anywhere else.





Mr. H. K. Bloodgood's (Mepal Kennels, New Marlboro, Mass.)
CHAMPION "MEPAL'S OPAL"

THE COCKER SPANIEL

Origin.—This is presumably an off-shoot of the field spaniel.

Uses.—Hunting, principally woodcock and partridge.

General Description.—Embodying the foregoing, *i. e.*, a neat headed, wide-awake, serviceable-looking little dog, with an expression of great intelligence, short in body when viewed from above, yet standing over considerable ground for one of his inches upon strong straight front legs with wide, muscular quarters, suggestive of immense power, especially when viewed from behind.

A downward tendency in front he ought not to possess, but should stand well up at the shoulders like the clever little sporting dog that he is. Massive in appearance by reason of his sturdy body, powerful quarters and strong well-boned limbs, he should, nevertheless, impress one as being a dog capable of considerable speed combined with great powers of endurance and in all his movements he should be quick and merry with an air of alertness and a carriage of head and stern suggestive of an inclination to work.

*STANDARD.

Skull.—Not so heavy as in other sporting Spaniels, with smooth forehead and clearly defined eyebrows and stop, the median line distinctly marked and gradually disappearing until lost rather more than half-way up a well-developed, rounded and comparatively wide skull showing no prominence in the cheeks, which, like the sides of the muzzle, should present a smooth, clean-cut appearance.

Muzzle.—Proportionately shorter and lighter than in the Field Spaniel, showing no fullness under the eyes, the jaws even and approaching squareness. Teeth sound and regular, the front ones meeting. Lips cut off

square, preventing any appearance of snipiness. Nose well developed in all directions, and black in color, excepting in the reds, livers, parti-colors of these shades, and in the roans of the lighter hues, when it may be brown or black.

Eyes.—Comparatively large, round, rather full, yet never goggled nor weak as in the Toy Spaniel kinds. They should be dark in the blacks, black-and-tans, the darker shades of parti-colors and roans. In the reds and livers, and in the parti-colors and roans of these colors, they should be brown, but of a shade not lighter than hazel.

Ears.—Lobular, set low, leather fine and not extending beyond the nose, well clothed with long, silky hair which should be straight or wavy.



Mr. C. H. Mason's (150 Nassau St., New York City)
"SURPRISE" (at age of eleven months).

Neck and Shoulders.—Neck sufficiently long to allow the nose to reach the ground easily, muscular, free from throatiness and running into clean-cut, sloping shoulders which should not be wide apart at the points.

Body.—Comparatively short, compact and firmly knit together, giving the impression of a concentration of power and untiring activity. Chest deep rather than wide, not narrow-fronted nor yet so wide as to interfere with free action of the fore-legs. Ribs well sprung, deep and carried far back, short in the coupling and flank, free from any tucked appearance. Back and loin immensely strong and compact in proportion to the size of the dog, the former level and the latter slightly arched. Hips wide with quarters considerably rounded and very muscular.

Legs and Feet.—Fore-legs short and straight, though proportionately longer than in any of the other breeds of short-legged Spaniels, strongly boned and muscled with elbows well let down and straight, short, strong pasterns. Hind-legs proportionately short. Stifles well bent. Second



Mr. A. B. Koenig's (612 Walnut St., St. Louis, Mo.)
 "BESSIE OBO II"

thighs clearly defined. Hocks clean, strong, well let down, bent and turning neither in nor out, the hind quarters from a back view, presenting an impressive combination of propelling power. Feet neither small nor large, round, firm, not spreading and with deep, strong, horny pads and plenty of hair between the toes. They should turn neither in nor out.

Stern.—Should be set on and carried level with the back, and when at work its action should be incessant in this, the brightest and merriest of the whole Spaniel family.

Coat.—Flat or slightly waved, silky and very dense, with ample Setter-like feather.

Color and Markings.—Blacks should be jet black, and reds, livers, etc., should never be of faded or "washy" shades, but of good, sound colors. White on the chest of self-colors, while objectionable, should not disqualify.

Weight.—Not under 18 nor exceeding 24 lbs.

*SCALE OF POINTS.

Skull.....	8	Body.....	18
Muzzle.....	10	Legs and feet.....	18
Eyes.....	7	Stern.....	5
Ears.....	4	Coat.....	10
Neck and shoulders.....	15	Color and markings.....	5
Total.....			<hr/> 100

COMMENTS.

The old standard allowed the weight to range from 18 to 28 pounds, but not over that. The new limit is certainly nearer the general idea of what it should be, and it should prove satisfactory to all lovers of the breed. We were fast running into the field type, both as to size and weight, and the halt that has been called came none too soon, as all will admit, except those who want the standard to fit their dog, irrespective of the good or harm that it may do the breed. The Cocker is, in appearance, an eminently well built, graceful, and active dog, showing strength without clumsiness. These are qualities that should be insisted upon, and dogs that do not possess them should not be classed as typical specimens. It looks very much as if the fate of the long-backed, wide-shouldered, bandy-legged animals is sealed, and they are to be relegated to the rear, where they justly belong, while the



Mr. W. T. Payne's (Midkiff Kennels, Kingston, Pa.)
CHAMPION "ROMANY RYE"

snipy-faced specimens are to be condemned and those with light eyes are to be penalized. Heavy shoulders, crooked legs and a long back are not qualities that go to make an active, busy worker as a true Cocker should be. The new scale of points is intelligently arranged, and places a proper valuation on each feature. The relative value of eyes to ears is well shown in the scale, as we all know it is very much easier to breed good ears in the Cocker than it is good eyes. The allotment of 15 points for the neck and shoulders, proves how essential they are to the truly formed dog. The very comprehensive way in which the foregoing standard covers all the cardinal points of the Cocker, precludes the possibility of any one misunderstanding exactly what is wanted in the perfect specimen.

The foregoing standard is the one that was adopted by the Spaniel Club and which went into operation at the Westminster Kennel Club Show of 1901. It must be very gratifying to Mr. H. K. Bloodgood and the committee that acted with him in the formulation of this new standard to see

and know that it was adopted *verbatim, literatim et punctuatim* with the one single exception that the words referring to the eyes of the Cocker were changed from "proportionately somewhat larger than in the English setter" to "comparatively large." It may be interesting to the reader to know that for years and almost since the former standard was in vogue that very many breeders of the type now called for refrained from showing their dogs for the simple reason that no one could with any degree of certainty tell what sort of dog was likely to win and at the same time realizing that the breed was being ruined by the then prevalent disposition of some judges to favor the really undesirable types. Naturally there was much opposition to the new standard being even talked of, as it meant to some a defeat until such a time as they could breed true Cockers. The entry at the last show of the Westminster Kennel Club showed an evener type than has been seen there for many years and hopes are expressed on all sides that the standard may now remain as it is, an immense credit to the framers of it as well as to the club that has the good of the merry little Cocker so much at heart as to adopt it with the one and only exception of change.



Mr. W. T. Payne's (Milkiff Kennels, Kingston, Pa.)
CHAMPION "BLUE BELLS II"





Mr. R. Koenigsbauer's (1014 So. 12th St., Philadelphia, Pa.)
"FIESCO FORST"

THE DACHSHUND

Origin.—The origin of this dog is lost in antiquity. A dog resembling it very closely is to be found on the monument of Thotmes III, 2000 B. C. The modern dog is essentially German.

Uses.—Hunting rabbits and hares, tracking wounded animals and badgers.

*STANDARD.

General Appearance.—Long, low and graceful, not cloddy.

Head.—Wedge-shaped, long and lean, broadest at its base; skull should be moderately arched; bridge of nose somewhat curved or nearly straight, no stop; muzzle strong, not snipey, but fairly pointed, with open nostrils.

Ears.—Medium long, broad and soft, round at end, set on broad, high and well back, the inner seam carried close to the head; no folds. Ears are extremely active while the dog is on the alert.

Eyes.—Medium small, showing no white, clear and with keen expression. Jaws strong and level; teeth very strong and regular, incisors fitting close together, not overshot; canines exceedingly strong. A rubbing set of incisors is permissible.

Neck and Shoulders.—Neck long, seen from above, broad and strong, not suddenly set off from the shoulders, but tapering from the shoulders to the head; seen from the side, the neck is slightly arched. Skin of neck loose, without forming a dewlap. Shoulders well muscled and plastic.

Chest.—Deep and broad, breast-bone well developed.

Body.—Back long and moderately arched over loins, fore-ribs well sprung, back-ribs very short.

Stern.—Of medium length, strong at the root, well tapering toward the end and carried almost horizontally; hair on under side coarser, without forming a brush.

Legs and Feet.—Fore-legs very short and stronger in bone than hind-legs. Elbows with plastic muscles, not turning either in nor out. Fore-arms slightly crooked; feet large, round and strong, with thick pads and strong, large nails, toes closed and turning outward. When seen from the side fore-legs are straight, not hanging over in the knees (knuckling); hind-legs smaller in bone and higher than fore-legs; lower thigh very short and forming nearly a right angle with the upper thigh, so that the part from the hock down stands almost perpendicularly. Feet of hind-legs smaller than those of the fore-legs.



Mr. R. Koenigsbauer's (1014 So. 12th St., Philadelphia, Pa.)
"BEA FORST"

Coat and Skin.—Coat short, except on wire hairs, dense, strong and glossy, covering all parts of the body. On the leathers, very short and fine; on underside of body, stronger than on the other parts of the body. Skin, loose and supple.

Color.—Red in all tints, black and tan, liver and tan, grey and tan, and spotted tigers in which indistinctness of color is preferable to distinct spots. White markings objectionable, except a small stripe from breast-bone down. Color of nose and nails black in reds, sometimes brown or red, though black nose and nails are preferred. A dark eye is also preferred to a yellow eye in reds.

FAULTS.

Weasel or cripple-like appearance, too high from the ground or too creeping. Skull too broad or too narrow, or too much arched. Ears set on too high or too low, heavy or short, too long or too narrow, or void of activity. A stop; goggle-eyes; short or dish-faced muzzle; too much lip or the reverse. Pig-jawed; bad teeth; short or thick neck; dewlap; crippled fore-arm, knuckling over in knee; lacking muscle; hare or open feet; sway back; roach-back; and weakness in loin. Flat ribs or not enough ribbing; hind-hand higher than fore-hand; keel-breast or chicken-breast; tucked-up like a greyhound; lacking muscular development of hind-quarters; cow-hocked. Stern set on or carried too high; rat-tail or brush; coarse coat or nakedness. Color lacking distinctiveness, except in wires or tigers, or too much broken hair; too much tan in black and tans, especially extending on the ears.

*SCALE OF POINTS.

Head and skull.....	12	Ears.....	6½
Jaw.....	5	Chest.....	7
Legs and feet.....	20	Skin and coat.....	13
Loin.....	8	Stern.....	5
Body.....	8½	Color.....	4
Symmetry and quality.....	11		
Total.....			100

COMMENTS.

The standard is so explicit in all respects, and the faults so carefully enumerated, that any further remarks would be superfluous. The scale of points as given are those adopted by the English club, though all the Dachshund clubs do not advocate "point" judging. It is simply given to show the relation of one feature to another, and should only be so considered. The occiput should not be too strongly prominent.



Mrs. Leopold Scarlet's (5 Tregunter Road, So. Kensington, London, Eng.)
"STARA 94"



Mrs. E. C. Boucher's (Heath House, Cheddleton, Staffordshire, Eng.)
CHAMPION "MARCO"

THE DALMATIAN (COACH DOG)

Origin.—This dog is probably indigenous to Dalmatia, a province of Austria, but records of the XVI century describe such a dog as belonging to Spain. The latest authentic trace is to Denmark, where it is used for drawing carts. It very much resembles the pointer in form.

Uses.—It is used simply to follow the coach or equestrian, which it does most admirably.

*STANDARD.

General Appearance.—In general appearance the Dalmatian should represent a strong, muscular and active dog, symmetrical in outline, and free from coarseness and lumber, capable of great endurance combined with a fair amount of speed.

Head.—Of fair length, skull flat, rather broad between the ears, and moderately well defined at the temples, *i. e.*, exhibiting a moderate amount of stop, and not in one straight line from the nose to the occiput bone, as required in a bull terrier. It should be entirely free from wrinkle.

Muzzle.—Long and powerful, the lips clean, fitting the jaws moderately loose.

Eyes.—Set moderately well apart, and of medium size, round, bright and sparkling, with an intelligent expression, their color greatly depending on the markings of the dog. In the black spotted variety, the eyes should be dark (black or dark brown); in the liver spotted variety they should be light (yellow or light brown). The rim round the eyes in the black spotted variety should be black, in the liver spotted variety brown—never flesh-colored in either.

Ears.—Set on rather high, of moderate size, rather wide at the base, and gradually tapering to a rounded point. They should be carried close to the head, be thin and fine in texture, and always spotted, the more profusely the better.

Nose.—In the black spotted variety should always be black; in the liver spotted variety always brown.

Neck and Shoulders.—The neck fairly long, nicely arched, light and tapering, and entirely free from throatiness. The shoulders should be moderately oblique, clean and muscular, denoting speed.

Body, etc.—The chest not too wide, but very deep and capacious, ribs moderately well sprung, never rounded like barrel hoops (which would indicate want of speed), the back powerful, loin strong, muscular and slightly arched.

Legs and Feet.—These are of great importance. The fore-legs should be perfectly straight, strong and heavy in bone, elbows close to the body, fore-feet round, compact, with well arched toes (cat-footed) and round, tough, elastic pads. In the hind legs the muscles should be clean, though well-defined, the hocks well let down.

Nails.—In the black spotted variety, black and white; in the liver spotted variety, brown and white.

Tail.—Not too long, but strong at the insertion, and gradually tapering towards the end, and free from coarseness. It should not be inserted too low down, but carried with a slight curve upwards, and never curled. It should be spotted, the more profusely the better.

Coat.—Short, hard, dense and fine, sleek and glossy in appearance, but neither woolly nor silky.

Color and Markings.—These are most important points. The ground color in both varieties should be pure white, very decided and not intermixed. The color of the spots, in the black spotted varieties should be black, the deeper and richer the black the better; in the liver spotted variety they should be brown. The spots should *not* intermingle, but be as round and as well defined as possible, the more distinct the better. In size they should be from that of a sixpence to that of a florin. The spots on head, face, ears, legs, tail and extremities to be smaller than those on the body.

Size.—Dogs, 55 lbs., bitches, 50 lbs.

*SCALE OF POINTS.

Head and eyes.....	10	Coat.....	5
Ears	5	Color and markings.	30
Neck and shoulders.....	10	Tail.....	5
Body, back, chest and loins.....	10	Size, symmetry, etc.....	10
Legs and feet.....	15		
Total.....			100

COMMENTS.

As the Dalmatian is a dog that is used solely to follow the carriage, it should be possessed of good neck, legs, feet, back, hindquarters, with stifles well bent, and unless so provided, he is unable to perform the duties for which he is wanted. The short, thick head is most objectionable, and ears that are thick and heavy in leather and set on low are decided faults. The standard admits but three colors for the eyes, viz., black brown and yellow, yet many of the most famous winners on the bench, have had wall eyes. The muzzle is especially like that of the pointer, but not so deep. Particular attention should be given to the nails, and seen that they comply with the standard. The tail should be carried with a slight curve, and one that has a curl to it should be "out of the race." The most difficult thing to breed in the Dalmatian, is the spots. These should be distributed over the body as evenly as possible, and the nearer they are in size to a sixpence the better. As a rule, they are not perfectly developed until the dog is at least one year old, and often later, so the youngsters should not be destroyed on account of being in any way deficient in spots. As "color and markings" count 30 out of a possible 100 points, their value will be readily appreciated. As a rule, the ears and tail suffer most in regard to the spots, as not infrequently we see otherwise fine specimens, either with wholly white ears and tail, or those features almost solid black or brown. Dogs so furnished are heavily penalized, and unfortunately have to give way to specimens much inferior to them in structural formation.

Being used for the purposes as before mentioned, it will readily be seen that in order to have him meet all the requirements, he should while on the road, be trim and well groomed, for nothing detracts more from his appearance than to be overloaded with fatty tissue or be too thin. His bones should be well covered and his movements at all times sprightly, as indicating both ability and desire to follow the carriage whatever the distance may be. He should at all times be not unlike the clean cut and aristocratic pointer which he greatly resembles in outline and movements as well. The dog should have the best of lung and heart room, as he is generally required to trot at a good pace, and unless he is so possessed he will be found decidedly wanting in one of the points that make him valuable.





Mrs. C. M. Grieve's (Ringwood, Surrey, Eng.)
"ON TRUST"

THE DANDIE DINMONT TERRIER

Origin.—This dog is first mentioned in 1800, by Davidson, as springing from Tarr, reddish and wire-haired (a bitch), and Pepper, (shaggy and light), which shows true terrier blood.

Uses.—An essentially vermin dog, "dead game," and when fox, otter, etc., is to be bolted, it is unsurpassed.

*STANDARD.

Head.—Strongly made and large, not out of proportion to the dog's size, the muscles showing extraordinary development, more especially the maxillary. Skull broad between the ears, getting gradually less toward the eyes, and measuring about the same from the inner corner of the eye to back of skull as it does from ear to ear. The forehead well domed. The head is covered with very soft silky hair, which should not be confined to a mere topknot, and the lighter in color and silkier it is the better. The cheeks, starting from the ears proportionately with the skull, have a gradual taper toward the muzzle, which is deep and strongly made, and measures about five inches in length, or in proportion to skull as three is to five. The muzzle is covered with hair of a little darker shade than the topknot, and of the same texture as the feather of the fore-legs. The top of the muzzle is generally bare for about an inch from the black part of the nose, the bareness coming to a point toward the eye, and being about one inch broad at the nose. The nose and inside of mouth black or dark colored. The teeth very strong, especially the canine, which are of extraordinary size for such a small dog. The canines fit well into each other, so as to give the greatest available holding and punishing power, and the teeth are level in front, the upper ones very slightly overlapping the under ones. (All undershot and overshot specimens will not be recognized by the Society).

Eyes.—Set wide apart, large, full, round, bright, expressive of great determination, intelligence, and dignity; set low and prominent in front of the head; color, a rich dark hazel.

Ears.—Large and pendulous, set well back, wide apart and low on the skull, hanging close to the cheek, with a very slight projection at the base, broad at the junction of the head, and tapering almost to a point, the fore part of the ear tapering very little—the taper being mostly on the back part, the fore part of the ear coming almost straight down from its junction with the head to the tip. They are covered with a soft, straight brown hair (in some cases almost black), and have a thin feather of light hair starting about two inches from the tip, and of nearly the same color and texture as the topknot, which gives the ear the appearance of a distinct point. The animal is often one or two years old before the feather is shown. The cartilage and skin of the ear should not be thick, but rather thin. Length of ear, from three to four inches.

Neck.—Very muscular, well developed and strong, showing great power of resistance, being well set into the shoulders.

Body.—Long, strong and flexible; ribs well sprung and round, chest well developed and well let down between the fore-legs; the back rather low at the shoulder, having a slight downward curve and a corresponding arch over the loins, with a very slight gradual droop from top of loins to root of tail; both sides of backbone well supplied with muscle.

Tail.—Rather short, say from eight to ten inches, and covered on the upper side with wiry hair of darker color than that of the body, the hair on the under side being lighter in color and not so wiry, with a nice feather about two inches long, getting shorter as it nears the tip; rather thick at the root, getting thicker for about four inches, then tapering off to a point. It should not be twisted nor curled in any way, but should come up with a regular curve like a scimitar, the tip, when excited, being in a perpendicular line with the root of the tail. It should be set on neither too high nor too low. When not excited, it is carried gaily, and a little above the level of the body.

Legs and Feet.—The fore-legs short, with immense muscular development and bone, set wide apart, the chest coming well down between them. The feet well formed, and not flat, with very strong brown or dark colored claws. Bandy-legs and flat feet are objectionable, but may be avoided—the bandy-legs by use of splints, when first noticed, and the flat feet by exercise, and a dry bed and floor to kennel. The hair on the fore-legs and feet of a blue dog, should be tan, varying according to the body color from a rich tan to a pale fawn; of a mustard dog they are of a darker shade than its head, which is a creamy white. In both colors there is a nice feather, about two inches long, rather lighter in color than the hair on the fore part of the leg. The hind-legs are a little longer than the fore ones, and are set rather wide apart, but not spread out in an unnatural manner, while the feet are much smaller; the thighs are well developed, and the hair of the same color and texture as the fore ones, but having no feather or dew claws. The whole claws should be dark, but the claws of all vary in shade according to the dog's body.

Coat.—This is a very important point. The hair should be about two inches long, that from skull to root of tail a mixture of hardish and soft hair, which gives a sort of crisp feel to the hand. The hard should be wiry; the coat is what is termed pily or penciled. The hair on the under part of the body is lighter in color and softer than on the top. The skin on the belly accords with the color of dog.

Color.—Pepper or mustard. The pepper color ranges from a dark bluish-black to a light silvery-gray, the intermediate shades being preferred, the body color coming well down the shoulder and hips, gradually merging into the leg color. The mustards vary from a reddish-brown to a pale fawn, the head being a creamy white, the legs and feet a shade darker than the head. The claws are dark as in other colors. Nearly all Dandie Dinmont terriers have some white on the chest, and some have also white claws.

Size and Weight.—The height should be from eight inches to eleven inches at the top of shoulder. Length from top of shoulder to root of tail should not be more than twice the dog's height, but preferably one or two inches less. Weight from 14 lbs. to 24 lbs.; the best weight as near 18 lbs. as possible. These weights are for dogs in good working order.

*SCALE OF POINTS.

Head.....	10	Legs and feet.....	10
Eyes.....	10	Coat.....	15
Ears.....	10	Color.....	5
Neck.....	5	Size and weight.....	5
Body.....	20	General appearance.....	5
Tail.....	5		
Total.....			100

COMMENTS.

In the Dandie Dinmont terrier we have one that does not give much promise of becoming a prime favorite with our fanciers. He certainly is a quaint looking chap, and that may account for his present want of popularity here. Some effort has been made to introduce him here, but the movement was not "seconded," so he still remains a comparative stranger to our shores. The description of the dog is not only a very exhaustive one but a very comprehensive one as well, and nothing of value seems to have been overlooked, leaving very little room for "Comments." The domed head is one of the most noticeable features of the dog, and is a *sine qua non*. Likewise the topknot. The small eye that is seen in some other breed of terriers is not wanted in this one. "The arch over the loin" is greatly sought after, but it is not present in all. This dog, like the Black and Tan terrier, is also "plucked and faked" to a great extent, which practice has caused many fanciers on the other side to retire from showing their dogs.





Mr. John E. Thayer's (Hillside Kennels, Lancaster, Mass.)
CHAMPION "CHIEFTAIN"

THE DEERHOUND

Origin.—On account of the great similarity existing between this dog and the Irish Wolfhound, there is very little doubt but that it descended from it, as claimed by so many, though there are some who contend that it is a cross either of the foxhound and greyhound, or greyhound and bloodhound. It is first mentioned as a distinct breed in 1528, while one authority asserts that the Irish Wolfhound was imported into Ireland in the VI century, B. C., and so claims it to be the parent of the deerhound.

Uses.—Hunting deer.

*STANDARD.

Head.—Broadest at the ears, tapering slightly to the eyes, with the muzzle tapering more decidedly to the nose. The muzzle should be pointed, but the teeth and lips level. The head should be long, the skull flat rather than round, with a very slight rise over the eyes, but with nothing approaching a stop. The skull should be coated with moderately long hair, which is softer than the rest of the coat. The nose should be black (though in some blue-fawn the color is blue), and slightly aquiline. In the light colored dogs, a black muzzle is preferred. There should be a good mustache of rather silky hair, and a fair beard.

Ears.—Set on high, and in repose, folded like the greyhound's, though raised above the head in excitement without losing the fold, and even in some cases semi-erect. A prick ear is bad. A big thick ear hanging flat to

the head, or heavily coated with long hair, is the worst of faults. The ear should be soft, glossy, and like a mouse's coat to the touch, and the smaller it is the better. It should have no long coat or long fringe, but there is often a silky silvery coat on the body of the ear and the tip. Whatever the general color, the ears should be black or dark colored.

Neck and Shoulders.—Neck long—that is, of the length that befits the greyhound character of the dog. An over-long neck is not necessary nor desirable, for the dog is not required to stoop to his work like a greyhound, and it must be remembered that the mane, which every good specimen should have, detracts from the apparent length of the neck. Moreover, a deerhound requires a very strong neck to hold a stag. The nape of the neck should be very prominent where the head is set on, and the throat should be clean-cut at the angle and prominent. The shoulders should be well sloped, the blades well back, and not too much width between them. Loaded and straight shoulders are very bad faults.

Eyes.—Dark; generally they are dark brown or hazel. A very light eye is not liked. The eye is moderately full with a soft look in repose, but a keen far-away look when the dog is roused. The rims of the eyelids should be black.

Body.—Body and general formation is that of a greyhound of larger size and bone. Chest deep rather than broad, but not too narrow and flat-sided. Loin well arched and drooping to the tail. A straight back is not desirable, this formation being unsuitable for going up hill, and very unsightly.



Mr. E. W. Murphy's (6 Rufford Place, Liverpool, Eng.)
"WINIFRED"

Legs and Feet.—Legs broad and flat, a good broad fore-arm and elbow being desirable. Fore-legs as straight as possible, feet close and compact, with well arched toes, the hind-quarters drooping, and as broad and powerful as possible, the hips being set well apart. Hind-legs should be well bent at the stifle, with great length from the hip to the hock, which should be broad and flat. Cow hocks, weak pasterns, straight stifles and splay feet are very bad faults.

Coat.—Hair on the body, neck, and quarters should be harsh and wiry, and about three or four inches long; that on the head, breast and belly is much softer. There should be a slight hairy fringe on the inside of the fore and hind-legs, but nothing approaching the feather of a Collie. The Deerhound should be a shaggy dog, but not over-coated. A wooly coat is bad. Some good strains have a slight mixture of silky coat with the hard, which is preferable to a wooly coat, but the proper coat is a thick, close-lying, ragged coat, harsh or crisp to the touch.

Color.—This is much a matter of fancy, but there is no manner of doubt that the dark blue grey is the most preferable. Next comes the darker and lighter greys or brindles, the darkest being generally preferred. Yellow and sandy, red or red-fawn, especially with black points, *i. e.*, ears and muzzles, are also in equal estimation. White is condemned, but a white chest and white toes, occurring as they do in many of the darkest colored dogs, are not so greatly objected to, but the less the better, as the Deerhound is a self-colored dog. A white blaze on the head, or a white collar, should entirely *disqualify*. A slight white tip to the stern occurs in the best strains.

Stern.—Tolerably long, tapering, and reaching to within one and one-half inches of the ground, and about one and one-half inches below the hocks. When the dog is still, it is dropped perfectly straight down or curved. When in motion, it should be curved; when excited, in no case to be lifted out of the line of the back. It should be well covered with hair, on the inside thick and wiry, underside longer, and towards the end a slight fringe is not objectionable. A curl or ring tail is very undesirable.

Height.—Dogs, from 28 in. to 30 in. or even more. Bitches, from 26 in. upwards.

Weight.—Dogs, from 85 lb. to 105 lb. Bitches, from 65 lb. to 80 lb.

SCALE OF POINTS.

Head and skull.....	15	Legs and feet.....	10
Eyes and ears.....	10	Coat.....	8
Neck and chest.....	10	Stern.....	5
Body, including loins.....	10	Color.....	15
Thighs and hocks.....	12	General symmetry.....	15
Total.....			100

COMMENTS.

Though there is a great similarity existing between the Deerhound, Greyhound and Irish Wolfhound, each is possessed of a certain individuality that distinguishes one from the other, and which should be apparent in each. The Deerhound is much heavier built than the Greyhound, is stronger in

head, and not built on lines that indicate as great speed. The chest is not so deep, nor is the neck so long, as the Deerhound does not have to stoop to attack its quarry as the Greyhound does. A narrow or weak head are decided blemishes in this breed, and light eyes do not add to the beauty of the face. The nose should never be light-colored, and one so colored is decidedly "out of joint." A prick-ear is an abomination, as is a thick heavy one. Good sloping shoulders and straight legs are essentials, as no faults seem to be more objected to than crooked legs and shoulders that are heavy and out at the elbow.

As called for in the standard, the Deerhound should weigh from 85 to 105 lbs. It will be readily seen that he is a large dog, and where the limit of weight can be obtained without coarseness and lumber it is greatly to be desired. One of the greatest faults that breeders have to contend against in all the large breeds is lightness of bone, and this fault seems to be only too prevalent in the Deerhound. There are today in this country many dogs that, were they possessed of good and substantial bone, would make for themselves a record similar to that made by Mr. Thayer's great dog Chieftain, but they are sadly lacking in this respect, so much so that the deficiency is painfully apparent. Again we have a great difficulty in breeding the proper type of head, and until we can succeed in eradicating these defects we will be fighting against great odds. Another great fault that is most noticeable in the larger breeds of dogs is their not standing well on their front legs. This must be closely watched and the fault remedied if possible.





Mr. Jos. B. Vandergrift's (Vancroft Kennels, late Lemington Kennels, Pittsburgh, Pa.)
CHAMPION "KATERFELTO"

THE ENGLISH BULLDOG

Origin.—Historians giving graphic accounts of bull baiting as far back as the beginning of the thirteenth century, prove conclusively that the bull-dog must have existed many years anterior to that age. Since this then popular diversion has died its proper death, this breed of dogs has been used solely for exhibition purposes. The quite prevalent belief that he is a ferocious, unreliable, and dangerous dog, even with his owner, is a most fallacious one, as there is, perhaps, no member of the animal kingdom more even in disposition, more tractable, more affectionate in his awkward way, and more reliable, withal, than this very dog.

Uses.—As a companion, especially for children, he is admirable, and where the peculiarities of his conformation are not carried to the degree of being deformities, he can trot beside his owner any reasonable distance with perfect ease.

General Appearance.—The perfect bulldog must be of medium size and smooth coat; with heavy thick set, low swung body; massive short-faced head; wide shoulders and sturdy limbs suggesting great stability, vigor and strength. The disposition should be equable and kind, resolute and courageous (not vicious nor aggressive), and the demeanor pacific and dignified. These attributes should be countenanced by the expression and behavior. The style and carriage are peculiar, the gait being a loose-jointed, shuffling, side-wise motion, giving the characteristic roll. The action must, however, be unrestrained, free and vigorous.

*STANDARD.

Head.—Head and face should be covered with heavy wrinkles, and at the throat, from jaw to chest, there should be two loose, pendulous folds, forming the dewlap.

Skull.—Very large, and in circumference in front of the ears should measure at least the height of the dog at the shoulders. Viewed from the front, it should appear very high from the corner of the lower jaw to the apex of the skull, and also very broad and square. Viewed at the side, the head should appear very high, and very short from the point of the nose to occiput. Forehead flat (not rounded nor domed), neither too prominent nor overhanging the face. Cheeks well rounded, protruding side-wise and outward beyond the eyes. Face measured from the front of the cheek bone to the tip of nose, should be extremely short, the muzzle being very short, broad, turned upward and very deep from the corner of the eye to the corner of the mouth.

Jaws.—Massive, very broad, square and undershot, the lower jaw projecting considerably in front of the upper jaw, and turning up. Teeth large and strong, with the canine teeth or tusks wide apart, and the six small teeth in front, between the canines, in an even, level row.

Nose.—Large, broad and black, its tip being set back deeply between the eyes. The distance from the bottom of stop, between the eyes, to the tip of nose, should be as short as possible, and not exceed the length from the tip of nose to the edge of under lip. Nostrils wide, large and black, with a well defined line between them. Parti-color (or butterfly) nose and the flesh-color (or Dudley) nose are decidedly objectionable, but do not disqualify for competition.

Chops (or flews).—Thick, broad, pendant and very deep, completely overhanging the lower jaw at each side. They join the under lip in front and almost or quite cover the teeth, which should be scarcely noticeable when the mouth is closed.

Stop.—The temples or frontal bones very well defined, broad, square and high, causing a hollow groove between the eyes. This indentation or stop, should be both broad and deep, and extend up the middle of the forehead, dividing the head vertically, being traceable to the top of the skull.

Eyes.—Eyes seen from the front, situated low down in the skull, as far from the ears as possible, and their corners should be in a straight line at right angles with the stop. They should be quite in front of the head, as wide apart as possible, provided their outer corners are within the outline of the cheeks when viewed from the front. They should be quite round in form, of moderate size, neither sunken nor bulging, and in color very dark. Lids should cover the white of the eyeball when the dog is looking directly forward, and should show no haw.

Ears.—Set high on the head, the front inner edge of each joining the outline of the skull at the top back corner of skull, so as to place them as wide apart, as high, and as far from the eyes as possible. In size, they should be small and thin. The shape termed "rose ear" is the most desirable. The "rose ear" folds inward at its back lower edge, the upper front edge curving over, outward and backward, showing part of the inside of the burr. (The ears should not be carried erect or be prick-eared or buttoned and should never be cropped.)

Neck.—Short, very thick, deep and strong, and well arched at the back.

Shoulders.—Muscular, very heavy, widespread and slanting outward, giving stability and great power.



Mr. W. C. Codman's (Providence, R. I.)
CHAMPION "GLENWOOD QUEEN"

Body.—Chest very broad, deep and full. The brisket and body should be very capacious, with full sides, well rounded ribs, and very deep from the shoulders down to its lowest part where it joins the chest. It should be well let down between the shoulders and fore-legs, giving the dog a broad, low, short-legged appearance. Body should be well ribbed up behind, with the belly tucked up and not rotund.

Back.—Short and strong, very broad at the shoulder and comparatively narrow at the loins. There should be a slight fall in the back, close behind the shoulders (its lowest part) whence the spine should rise to the loins (the top of which should be higher than the top of the shoulders) thence curving again more suddenly to the tail, forming an arch (a very distinctive feature of the breed) termed roach-back or more correctly, wheel-back.

Fore-legs.—Short, very stout, straight and muscular, set wide apart, with well developed calves, presenting a bowed outline, but the bones of the legs should not be bowed or bandy, nor the feet brought too close together. Elbows low, and stand well out and loose from the body.

Hind-legs.—Strong and muscular, and longer than the fore-legs, so as to elevate the loins above the shoulders. Hocks slightly bent and well let down, so as to give length and strength from loins to hock. The lower leg should be short, straight and strong, with the stifles turned slightly outward and away from the body. The hocks are thereby made to approach each other, and the hind-feet to turn outward.

Feet.—Moderate in size, compact and firmly set. Toes compact, well split up, with high knuckles, and with short and stubby nails. Front feet may be straight or slightly out-turned, but the hind feet should be pointed well outward.

Tail.—May be either straight or screwed (but never curved or curly) and in any case must be short, hung low, with decided downward carriage, thick root and fine tip. If straight, the tail should be cylindrical and of uniform taper. If screwed, the bends or kinks should be well defined, and they may be abrupt and even knotty, but no portion of the member should be elevated above the base or root.

Size.—Mature dogs about 50 lbs; mature bitches about 40 lbs.

Coat.—Straight, short, flat, close, of fine texture, smooth and glossy, without fringe, feather or curl.

Color of Coat.—The color of coat should be uniform, pure of its kind and brilliant. The various colors found in the breed are to be preferred in the following order: (1) red brindle, (2) all other brindles, (3) solid white, (4) solid red, fawn or fallow, (5) piebald, (6) inferior qualities of all the foregoing. A perfect piebald is preferable to a muddy brindle or defective solid color. Solid black is very undesirable, but not so objectionable if occurring in a moderate degree in piebald patches. The brindles, to be perfect, should have a fine, even and equal distribution of the composite colors. In brindles and solid colors, a small white patch on the chest is not considered detrimental. In piebalds, the color patches should be well defined, of pure color, and symmetrically distributed.

Skin.—Soft and loose, especially at the head, neck and shoulders.

Symmetry.—The "points" should be well distributed and bear good relation one to the others, no feature being in such prominence from either excess or lack of quality that the animal appears deformed or illy proportioned.

*SCALE OF POINTS.

Proportion and symmetry.....	5	Jaws.....	5
Attitude.....	3	Teeth.....	2
Expression.....	2	Neck.....	3
Gait.....	3	Dewlap.....	2
Size.....	3	Shoulders.....	5
Coat.....	2	Chest.....	3
Color of coat.....	4	Ribs.....	3
Skull.....	5	Brisket.....	2
Cheeks.....	2	Belly.....	2
Stop.....	4	Back.....	5
Eyes and eyelids.....	3	Fore-legs and elbows.....	4
Ears.....	5	Hind-legs.....	3
Wrinkle.....	5	Feet.....	3
Nose.....	6	Tail.....	4
Chops.....	2		
Total.....			100

COMMENTS.

The baneful influence of the faddist has been felt in many of the breeds, but none seem to have suffered so much from it as the bulldog. Monstrosities and cripples have been paraded about as champions (titles won in the show ring to be sure), until to-day, not only the novice but prominent exhibitors are all at sea. The standard is utterly ignored by some of the most prominent judges, and as each seems to be carried away with his own hobby in the dog's conformation, all else is lost sight of, and the specimen which is possessed of the "essential quality" in the most abnormal degree, is the winner of the blue ribbon. It is only about three years since that the owner of one of England's famous champions accepted



Mr. Jos. B. Vandergrift's (Vancroft Kennels, late Lemington Kennels, Pittsburgh, Pa.)
CHAMPION "LADY DOCKLEAF"

a wager as to his dog's ability to outwalk another noted champion, and the result is universally known, that when one had gone scarce *two* miles, he fell by the wayside, a lamentable failure. So much for the monstrosities and cripples, many of which to-day grace (save the mark) our benches. The faddist judge is equally culpable as the breeder, who, by his decision, foists upon the unthinking public a type of bulldog which is neither pleasant to look at, agreeable as a companion, nor good to eat. Therefore, avoid the caricatures of the bulldog as above described, and see that your dog has an "unrestrained, free, and vigorous action," as demanded by the standard. Let *all* qualities be so evenly balanced that all shall be in harmony, avoiding one whose only recommendation is his massive head, or phenomenal shoulders and front, or body properties. Each has its value, as given in the scale of points, but exaggerations in any one feature make the dog a monstrosity, which should not be perpetuated by breeding.

The standard here quoted is the one adopted by the American Club, differing essentially from that of the English Club, in that it fails to call for the perfect specimens to be "broad, powerful and compact," the latter, a



The Hon. Mrs. Baillie's (Dochfour, Inverness, Scotland) Toy-Bulldog
CHAMPION "JOB"

quality almost absolutely essential. Dogs on the lines of a crocodile are winning constantly, "winning out" by a phenomenal head or front, thus ignoring the standard wholly. The short, leggy specimen is equally to be abhorred, while the greyhound-headed creatures are likewise to be shunned. The splay-footed, weak-backed, tight-skinned dog is objectionable, and the small pinched-faced, narrow-chested, toothless one is an abomination. Avoid monstrosities and "stick to the standard" even though some judges pass you by, remembering always, that out of the 79 points, as per the standard, 41 of them apply to head properties, 19 to the fore parts, and only 17 points to the body back of the shoulders.

Only a few of the winners of to-day have the beautiful arch of the neck that so "finishes" the bulldog, while the "roach-back" called for in standard is rarely seen, whereas it is one of the distinctive features of the breed, and should be prominent in every good specimen.





Toronto Hunt's (Toronto, Ontario)
"SOLOMON"

THE ENGLISH FOXHOUND

Origin.—This breed is probably indigenous to Great Britain, and quite ancient too. Its absolute origin is unknown.

*STANDARD.

Head.—Of full size, but by no means heavy. Brow pronounced, but not high nor sharp. There must be good length and breadth, sufficient to give in the dog hound a girth in front of the ears of fully 16 in. The nose should be long ($4\frac{1}{2}$ in.) and wide, with open nostrils. Ears set on low and lying close to the cheeks.

Neck.—Long and clean, without the slightest throatiness. It should taper nicely from the shoulders to the head, and the upper outline should be slightly convex.

Shoulders.—Long and well clothed with muscle without being heavy, especially at the points. They must be well sloped, and the true arm between the front and the elbow must be long and muscular, but free from fat or lumber.

Chest and Back Ribs.—The chest should girth over 30 in. in a 24 in. hound, and the back ribs must be very deep.

Back and Loins.—Both must be very muscular, running into each other without any contraction or "nipping" between them. The couples must be wide, even to raggedness, and there should be the very slightest arch in the loin, so as to be scarcely perceptible.

Hindquarters.—Or propellers are required to be very strong, and as endurance is of even more consequence than speed, straight stifles are preferred to those much bent as in the greyhound.

Elbows.—Set quite straight, and neither turned in nor out, are a *sine qua non*. They must be well let down by means of the long true arm above mentioned.

Legs and Feet.—Every master of foxhounds insists on legs as straight as a post and as strong; size of bone at the ankle being specially regarded as all-important. The feet in all cases should be round and cat-like, with well developed knuckles and strong horn, which last is of the utmost importance.

Color and Coat.—These qualities are not regarded as very important, so long as the former is a "hound color" and the latter is short, dense, hard and glossy. Hound colors are black, tan and white, black and white, and the various "pies" compounded of white and the color of the hare and badger, or yellow, or tan. In some old strains the blue mottle of the Southern hound is still preserved.

Stern.—The stern is gently arched, carried gaily over the back and slightly fringed with hair below. The end should taper to a point.

Symmetry.—The symmetry of the foxhound is considerable, and what is called "quality" is highly regarded by all good judges.

Weight.—Of a dog, from 70 to 80 lbs.; of a bitch from 60 to 70 lbs.

*SCALE OF POINTS.

Head.....	15	Elbows.....	5
Neck.....	5	Legs and feet.....	20
Shoulders.....	10	Color and coat.....	5
Chest and back ribs.....	10	Stern.....	5
Back and loins.....	10	Symmetry.....	5
Hind-quarters.....	10		
Total.....			100

COMMENTS.

In this dog we have perhaps the most perfect of the entire hound family. He has for centuries been bred with the greatest care, so it is scarcely to be wondered at that he is so grand a dog. Until recently, he was a stranger in the show ring, his owner claiming for him that he was not a show dog in any sense of the term, but of late, the Peterborough Hound Show has brought out draughts from many packs, so that now the collection of grand foxhounds at this show has made it one of its greatest attractions. Besides, if as it sometimes happens there is one hound in a pack that is either too fast or too slow, yet is beautiful in his conformation, he is often relegated to the show ring, there to win honors a-plenty. The Westminster Kennel Club, in 1899, finally persuaded some of our "Hunts" to send several couples for competition, and they proved to be such a drawing card and presented such an attractive appearance with the huntsmen in full hunting costume, that it is to be hoped that each year the number of draughts from

the hunts all over the country will increase till we can vie with the great hound show in England, both in numbers and quality. We will then be able to compare the American with the English dog and see wherein the difference lies.

As in the case of the English greyhound, the foxhound is not bred for show purposes but for field work, and of the two breeds the latter is bred very much closer to type and in truer lines than the former, due, in some degree no doubt to in-breeding.

Commencing with the head, one that is narrow, short, weak or snipy is most undesirable, while one whose ears are thick, heavy in leather or set on high is decidedly faulty. A neck that is heavy, with a decided tendency to throatiness is something to be studiously avoided, as are heavy or straight shoulders, and lightness of bone. The elbows must be turned neither in nor out, and the front legs must be as straight as the traditional gun barrels, and equally strong. Splay feet, weak pasterns and shallow pads are abominations in the foxhound. A greyhound stern, both in shape and carriage is not a pleasing feature in this breed of dogs. As endurance rather than speed is the *sine qua non* in the foxhound, he should be strong and muscular, a "weed" being of no earthly use in a pack of good dogs. The ribs should be well sprung and the stifles well bent. In addition to the American and English foxhounds there is also another breed known as the Welsh hound, which, with the exception of the coat which is wiry and rough, is judged on about the same basis as the other foxhounds. As near as can be learned, there is no separate standard or scale of points for the Welsh dog.

The general appearance of the foxhound is that of an eminently strong, powerful and well built dog, built on rather racy lines, clean cut and showing every evidence of being a thorough workman.





CHAMPION "HIGHLAND CHIEF"
Late the property of Mr. H. W. Huntington

THE ENGLISH GREYHOUND

Origin.—This is beyond question the oldest breed of dogs known, as on the pyramids of Egypt, obelisks, and ancient carved columns, it is found in bold relief, with the same outlines as shown in the above illustration.

Uses.—Coursing hares and rabbits, and in addition, in our Western States, for killing foxes, coyotes and wolves, though it is rarely able single-handed to kill the latter on account of their size and ferocity.

*STANDARD.

Head.—Fairly large between the ears, the jaw lean but by no means weak, as if it were so he would not be able to hold his game, and there should be little or no development of the nasal sinuses: the eye bright, full and penetrating, a good eye being a *sine qua non*. Ears small, folding down when at rest, but raised in semi-pricked fashion when animated. Teeth strong and the mouth level. (Many of the show greyhounds are over-shot, which gives the dog an extra long and smartly cut jaw.) Neck fairly long, and a trifle arched rather than otherwise.

Shoulders.—Well placed, as oblique as possible, the chest fairly deep, and as wide as consistent with speed. A narrow-fronted, shallow-chested greyhound is of no use. There should be good length from the elbow to the knee, compared with that from the knee to the ground. Feet hard and close, not so round and cat-like as in the foxhound, and with the toes well-defined or well developed.

Loins.—Strong and broad: back powerful, and in the speediest and best dogs, slightly arched.

Hindquarters.—Very muscular: stifles strong and well bent—a straight stifled dog cannot gallop: hind legs well turned and shapely, and, as in all speedy animals, somewhat long, looking by their curve even longer than they actually are.

Tail.—Generally fine and nicely curved, but some strains carry more hair than others.

Colors.—These vary: blacks, brindles, reds, fawns, blues or slates, and these colors mixed with white. One hue is as good as another, though white is considered indicative of a certain amount of weakness—still there have been good dogs all white.

*SCALE OF POINTS.

Head and eyes.....	10	Hindquarters.....	20
Neck.....	15	Feet.....	15
Chest and forequarters.....	20	Tail.....	5
Loins and back ribs.....	15	Color.....	0
Total.....		100	

COMMENTS.

Lamentations are made by exhibitors of the Greyhound all over the country, that years of careful breeding are not productive of good results, as far as show specimens are concerned. The fact is wholly lost sight of that the dog has been bred for centuries *solely* for its field qualities, and one that cannot earn his keep nor show some promise of it is ignobly consigned to an early grave. Under these circumstances, it is not to be marveled at that show winners are not bred on scientific principles, but simply “happen.” The author’s Memnon and Balkis, born in the purple and practically unbeaten champions for some six years, failed each to sire a really good *show* Greyhound, though bred to all our best show bitches, yet many of the progeny won laurels when sent out of the slips. Therefore, to strive to breed show winners is a thankless task. It is far cheaper to buy them—when they are to be had.

This hound in its native state is quite devoid of courage, so the bitches are bred to bulldogs, and that product showing most greyhound form and bulldog character is then bred to a greyhound dog, and continuing this same last breeding until in the fifth generation we produce the dog of the present day, which has indomitable courage, wonderful speed and endurance, and is possessed of a desire to kill. From the foregoing it will be clearly seen why it is so difficult to breed show dogs.

However, when competitors come together, the snipy, weak muzzled, putty expressioned head must be thrown down, else when a stout hare is caught the weak jaws cannot hold the quarry. The short, thick neck will never allow a hare to be easily picked up, while heavy shoulders and crooked front legs retard, rather than tend to increase the animal’s speed. In order to give the heart and lungs free action, the ribs should be well sprung, a flat-ribbed greyhound being most undesirable. As the propelling power should be developed to the fullest extent, the back, hindquarters and

legs should be *very* muscular, and the presence of straight stifles indicates want of this prerequisite—a glaring fault. A straight stifle is rarely, if ever, a very muscular one. Great length from hip to hock joint and



The late Col. North's (London, England) Waterloo Cup Winner
"FULLERTON"

shortness of distance from hock joint to the ground are greatly sought after, provided the stifles are well bent. These possessions give wonderful propelling power to the dog. Yellow or white eyes, prick or heavy ears, under or over shot jaws, splay feet, or lightness of bone, are all objections that should be heavily penalized in the show dog. Grace and perfection of motion should be evidenced in every movement of this, one of the most aristocratic members of the entire canine family.

The name greyhound is a corruption of gazehound, signifying that the dog hunts its quarry by sight and not by scent.





Mr. H. K. Bloodgood's (Mepal Kennels, New Marlboro, Mass.)
"QUEEN B"

THE ENGLISH SETTER

Origin.—The best authorities claim it to be descended from the old Spanish setting-spaniel.

Uses.—Hunting all kinds of game-birds.

*STANDARD.

Skull.—Has a character peculiar to itself. It possesses considerable prominence of the occipital bone; is moderately narrow between the ears; and there is a decided brow over the eyes. A sensible forehead with width enough for brains.

Nose.—Long and wide, without any fullness under the eyes. There should be in the average dog setter at least four inches from the inner corner of the eye to the end of the nose. Between the point and the root of the nose there should be a slight depression—at all events there should be no fullness—and the eyebrows should rise sharply from it. The nostrils must be wide apart and large in the openings, and the end should be moist and cool, though many a dog with good scenting powers has had a dry nose. In dark colored specimens the nose should be black, but in the orange and whites, or lemon and whites, a colored nose is desirable, though it must not be spotted. The jaws should be exactly equal in length, "pig jaw" as the receding lower one is called, being greatly against its possessor, nor should he be under-shot.

Ears, Lips and Eyes.—With regard to ears, they should be small, and shorter than a pointer's. The leathers should be thin and soft, carried closely to the cheeks, almost folding from their roots, so as not to show the inside, without the slightest tendency to prick; the ear should be partly clothed with silky hair, but there must not be too much of it. Lips also are not so full and pendulous as those of the pointer, but at their angles there should be a slight fullness, not reaching quite to the extent of the hanging. Eyes must be full of animation, and of medium size, the best color being dark brown, and set with their angles straight across. The head and expression of the English setter are pleasing.

Neck.—Has not the full rounded muscularity of the pointer, being considerably thinner, but still slightly arched. It must not be "throaty," though the skin is loose.

Shoulders and Chest.—Should display great liberty in all directions with sloping deep shoulder blades, and elbows well let down. Chest should be deep rather than wide. Ribs well sprung behind the shoulder, and great depth of the back ribs should be especially demanded.

Legs, Elbows and Hocks.—Elbows and toes, which generally go together, should be set straight; and if not, the "pigeon toe" or inturred leg is less objectionable than the out-turn, in which the elbow is confined by its close attachment to the ribs. The arm should be muscular, and the bone fully developed, with strong and broad knees, short, well-turned pasterns, of which the size in point of bone should be as great as possible, (a very important point) and their slope not exceeding a very slight deviation from the straight line. Hind legs muscular, with plenty of bone, clean, strong hocks and hairy feet.

Back, Quarters and Stifles.—An arched loin is desirable, but not to the extent of being "roached" or "wheel-backed," a defect which generally tends to a slow up-and-down gallop. Stifles well bent, and set wide apart, to allow the hind legs to be brought forward with liberty in the gallop.

Feet.—A difference of opinion exists as to the comparative merit of the cat and hare foot for standing work. Masters of foxhounds invariably select that of the cat, and, as they have better opportunities than any other class for instituting the necessary comparison, their selection may be accepted as final. But, as setters are especially required to stand wet and heather, it is imperatively necessary that there should be a good growth of hair between the toes, and on this account a longer but thick foot well clothed with hair on and between the toes is preferred. This hair on and between the toes acts as a protection on rough, stony ground, and it is said that amongst the flints of some countries a setter can on this account work a day where a pointer would be placed *hors de combat* in half an hour.

Flag.—Is in appearance characteristic of the breed, although it sometimes happens that one or two puppies in a well-bred litter exhibit a curl or other malformation, usually considered to be indicative of a stain. The setter's flag should have a gentle sweep downwards, and the nearest resemblance to any familiar form is to the scythe with its curve reversed. The feather must be composed of straight silky hairs; close to the root, the less hair the better, and again towards the point, of which the bone should be fine, and the feather tapering with it.



Mr. Jos. B. Vandergrift's (Vancroft Kennels, late Lemington Kennels, Pittsburgh, Pa.)
 "BARTON TORY"

Symmetry and Quality.—In character the setter should display a great amount of "quality" which means a combination of symmetry, as understood by the artist, with the peculiar attributes of the breed under examination, as interpreted by the sportsman. Thus, a setter possessed of such a frame and outline as to charm the former would be considered by the sportsman defective in "quality" if he possessed a curly or harsh coat, or if he had a heavy head, with pendant bloodhound-like jowl and throaty neck. The general outline is elegant, and very taking to the eye.

Texture and Feather of Coat.—These are much regarded, a soft silky hair without curl being a *sine qua non*. The feather should be considerable and should fringe the hind as well as the fore-legs.

Color of Coat.—Is not much insisted on, a great variety being admitted. These are as follows: Black and white ticked with large splashes, and more or less marked with black, known as "blue belton"; orange and white, ticked and marked as in the blacks or blues; liver and white, ticked in a similar manner; black and white with tan markings; orange or lemon and white ticked; black and white; liver and white. Pure white, black, liver, and red or yellow are sometimes seen, but are not desirable.

Weight.—Dogs from 48 to 60 lbs.; bitches from 40 to 50 lbs.

*SCALE OF POINTS.

Skull.....	5	Legs, elbows and hocks.....	12
Nose.....	5	Feet.....	8
Ears, lips and eyes.....	10	Flag.....	5
Neck.....	5	Symmetry and quality.....	10
Shoulders and chest.....	15	Coat.....	5
Back, quarters and stifles.....	15	Color.....	5
Total.....			100

COMMENTS.

The unfortunate state of affairs that exists at present in the ranks of the English setter fanciers makes it necessary for the foreign standard to be quoted here, and if it is faithfully lived up to the dog will in years be greatly improved and some sort of type be apparent at our shows. At present, and in fact for some years past, the English setter has been rapidly degenerating as a show dog, anything apparently that could win in a field trial being considered the proper dog to win on the bench and to breed to as well. The result is that we have as many different types winning today as Joseph of old had colors in his coat. It resolves itself into the indisputable fact that scarcely a single exhibitor of English setters can tell you at the opening of a show which dog will or should win. He simply don't know. As long as



Mr. John Brett's (Fisher's Island, N. Y.)
"CACTUS"

we have judges who can only see good in the style of dog that last won in the field trials, *and which changes at every field trial*, we may never hope to bring order out of the chaos that now exists and has existed for years. At last our fanciers realize "where they are at" and are scurrying to get straightened out. The endeavor is commendable but so very late. A decade or so ago, we had some sort of type to breed to for the show bench, but if anyone can tell the public what the type of the winning English setter of today is, he should be crowned "The King of the Solons" and half of dogdom would contribute generously towards the purchase of a suitable "head-piece." There is but one way out of it for the fancier who has the regeneration of the dog at heart and that is to begin all over and try to breed to the standard and not to the dog whose only recommendation is that he won at a certain field trial. Such fanciers as Messrs. Laverack and Llewellyn would certainly feel that all their efforts to improve the breed had

gone for naught were they to visit some of our shows today and witness the giving-out of the ribbons. (The word "giving-out" instead of "awarding the prizes" is here used advisedly.)

The standard rightly says that the head of the setter is peculiar to itself, and the further it is away from that of the spaniel the better. Fullness before the eyes is a most objectionable feature, as is a short muzzle, while in the same category we can well place the snipy or pig-jaw formations which too many of our setters possess. There should be good depth from the bridge of the nose to the lower part of the lip, the contour being very clear cut. Ears that are large, of heavy leather or set high on the head or away from it come under the head of "faults." Light eyes are almost universally condemned, the dark ones being the most acceptable. The setter is used for hunting birds and his neck therefore should be of good length so as to give him freedom of action. It is not so round as the pointer's and where that conformation exists it counts against the dog. Heavy shoulders, or those that are close together, are detrimental to the dog's free and easy action and should carry a penalty with them. They are wholly out of place in this breed. A shallow chest, or flat ribs, legs that are not straight, weak pasterns, lightness of bone, or absence of strength of loins are faults that cannot be overlooked in this dog. The hind-quarters, if light, or stifles, if straight, are two defects that militate greatly against a dog winning the highest prizes under good judges. The question of the proper sort of feet seems to have been settled in favor of the cat-foot well covered with hair, though there are some good judges who have a leaning for the hare-foot. The flag is certainly a characteristic feature of the setter, and nothing detracts more from his beauty than a failing in this point. One that is curly or is carried over the back or is short of feather is decidedly faulty. The coat to be true to the breed will be declared faulty if it is not straight and wholly free from curl, and the straighter it is the better. In the matter of colors, those that exist should be clear in themselves and be free from all appearance of smuttiness, one color standing out bold from the other. There have been some very good dogs that would have become famous winners had their color been correct.

The Westminster Kennel Club Show and other shows, in the year of grace 1901, have proved to a large number of lovers of the setter, whether it be of the English, Gordon or Irish branch of the family, that a diversity of opinion *really* does exist as to how the various breeds should be judged. The placing of Barton Tory in the position where his winning card showed him to be, produced a desired effect as well as verifying the old adage that there is no evil but has some good. This, however, is but little satisfaction to the owner of such a dog, except it be that it was a large factor in the calling together of "men who were the stand-bys of the English setter in the past" as well as "adopting a proper standard." It seems to all fanciers of this beautiful breed of dogs that the qualification of judges must rest, not in their popularity as "good fellows" but as keen observers and possessed of ability to balance the good with the bad qualities and arrive at a decision that will place each dog where he belongs.

THE ENGLISH WATER SPANIEL

Origin.—Nothing whatever can be learned of the origin of this breed, and as it has rapidly disappeared from use and the shows, it may be said to be practically extinct.

Uses.—As its name implies, it was used to retrieve game from the water.

*STANDARD.

Head.—Lean, somewhat straight and rather narrow; muzzle rather long and, if anything, rather pointed.

Eyes.—Small for the size of the dog.

Ears.—Set in forward, and thickly with hair inside and out.

Neck.—Straight.

Body (including Size and Symmetry).—Ribs round, the back ones not very deep.

Nose.—Large.

Shoulders and Chest.—Shoulders low and chest rather narrow but deep.

Back and Loin.—Strong, but not clumsy.

Hind-quarters.—Long and straight; rather rising toward the stern than drooping, which, combined with the low shoulder, gives him the appearance of standing higher behind than in front.

Stern.—Docked from 7 in. to 10 in., according to the size of the dog, carried a little above the level of the back, but by no means high.

Feet and Legs.—Feet well spread, large and strong; well clothed with hair, especially between the pads. Legs long and strong; the stifles well bent.

Coat.—Covered either with crisp curls or with ringlets; no topknot, but the close curl should cease on the top of the head, leaving the face perfectly smooth and lean looking.

Color.—Black and white, liver and white, or self-colored black or liver. The pied for choice.

General Appearance.—Sober looking, with rather a slouching gait and a general independence of manner, which is thrown aside at the sight of a gun.

*SCALE OF POINTS.

Head, jaw and eyes.....	20		Hind-legs.....	10
Ears.....	5		Feet.....	5
Neck.....	5		Stern.....	10
Body.....	10		Coat.....	15
Fore-legs.....	10		General appearance.....	10
Total.....			100	

NEGATIVE POINTS.

Feather on stern.....	10
Topknot.....	10
Total.....	<u>20</u>

COMMENTS.

As this breed is to all intents and purposes extinct, and there is apparently no likelihood of it ever being revived, as well as the fact that the author of this book is utterly unable to obtain a picture of a good specimen of the breed, it is hardly worth while to expatiate upon the faults of the breed, as it follows that "no dog—no faults."

Diligent inquiry among all the prominent exhibitors and professional dog handlers throughout the country have failed to locate a single specimen of this breed here, nor is there even one that is dignified by the name of the English Water Spaniel, however distinct its claim may be.





Mr. L. A. Van Zandt's (New City, N. Y.)
"RISING STAR"

THE ENGLISH WHITE TERRIER

Origin.—This is wholly unknown, but the greatest number come from Manchester (England).

Uses.—A very companionable gamy dog.

*STANDARD.

Head.—Narrow, long and level, almost flat skull without cheek muscles, wedge-shaped, well filled up under the eyes, tapering to the nose, and not lippy.

Eyes.—Small and black, set fairly close together and oblong in shape.

Nose.—Perfectly black.

Ears.—Small and V-shaped hanging close to the head above the eyes.

Neck and Shoulders.—Neck should be fairly long and tapering from the shoulders to the head, with sloping shoulders, the neck being free from throatiness and slightly arched at the occiput.

Chest.—Narrow and deep.

Body.—Short and curving upwards at the loin, ribs sprung out behind the shoulders, back slightly arched at loin, and falling again at the joining of the tail to the same height as the shoulders.

Legs.—Perfectly straight and well under the body, moderate in bone, and of proportionate length.

Feet.—Nicely arched with toes set well together, and more inclined to be round than hare-footed.

Tail.—Moderate length and set on where the arch of the back ends, thick where it joins the body, tapering to a point and not carried higher than the back.

Coat.—Close, hard, short and glossy.

Color.—Pure white; colored marking to disqualify.

Condition.—Flesh and muscles to be hard and firm.

Weight.—From 12 lbs. to 20 lbs.

*SCALE OF POINTS.

Head and eyes.....	25	Body.....	15
Neck.....	5	Tail.....	10
Ears.....	5	Condition.....	10
Legs and feet.....	15	General appearance.....	15
Total.....		100	

COMMENTS.

Every effort that has been made to popularize this dog in this country seems to have met only with failure. It is probably due in no small degree to the fact that he is most difficult to raise as well as the difficulty in keeping his white coat immaculate. These circumstances, however, do not detract from his beautiful outline, which in itself should commend him to the attention of fanciers.

Among the faults most to be avoided in this breed are a short head with apple-shaped skull, fullness of cheeks, lippiness, and any indication of the whippet-head. An uneven mouth or unsound teeth are also to be avoided. Eyes and nose other than black are by most judges considered as disqualifying defects, and any other color of coat but absolute white and without blemish is regarded in the same light. Now that cropping is no longer in vogue on the other side, the button ear is considered the proper one. Throatiness, a wide chest, flat ribs, long body, crooked fore-legs, and heavy shoulders are faulty formations. The body should be like that of the Black and Tan terrier and as far away from that of the greyhound as possible. The tail must not under any circumstances be coarse or furnished with much hair. One of that kind is not considered typical. The dog in general appearance is very clean cut, light in build, well ribbed up, and full of life. The weight as given in the standard is from 12 lbs. to 20 lbs., but most of the fanciers of the breed prefer that it should be from 7 lbs. to 14 lbs.





Master Raymond Harding Cox's (Cassiobridge, Watford, Herts, Eng.)
"KEELEY ARCHER"

THE FAWN PUG

Origin.—It is generally conceded that this breed is a cross between the fawn-colored, smooth English terrier and the jet-black Chinese terrier. Vero Shaw *et al*, concede this point. Some have claimed that the pug is a pocket edition of the old English mastiff, being bred down from that dog, or vice-versa, but nothing has ever been made public to confirm it nor even strongly point in that direction.

Uses.—Essentially that of a pet dog, ever on the alert for an intruder, affectionate in disposition, and as a rule especially partial to children, though "some object to having the curl taken out of their tails, by a two year old tease."

*STANDARD.

General Appearance.—A large-headed, smooth-coated, active and bright little dog, square built and cobby in shape.

Size and Condition.—The pug should be *multum in parvo*, but the condensation should be shown by compactness of form, well knit proportions and hardness of developed muscles. Weight should be from 13 to 17 lbs. dog or bitch.

Body.—Short and cobby, chest wide, with ribs well sprung.

Legs.—Very strong and straight, of moderate length, and well under the body.

Feet.—Neither so long as the foot of the hare, nor so round as that of the cat, well split up toes, with nails, that are black.

Muzzle.—Short, square, blunt, but not upfaced.

Head.—Large, massive and round, not apple-headed, with no indentation of the skull. Eyes dark in color, very large, bold and prominent, globular in shape, soft and solicitous in expression, very lustrous, and when excited full of fire. Ears thin, small, and soft, like black velvet. The button-ear is preferred to the rose-ear.

Markings.—These should be clearly defined; the muzzle or mask, ears, moles on cheeks, thumb marks or diamond on forehead, and back trace should be as black as possible.



Mr. C. Y. Ford's (Kingston, Ontario)
"OTTERBURN TREASURE"

Mask.—Black, the more intense and well-defined the better.

Wrinkles.—Deep and large.

Tail.—Curled as tightly as possible over the hip. The double curl is perfection.

Coat.—Fine, smooth, soft, short, glossy, neither hard nor woolly.

Color.—Silver or apricot fawn. Each should be very decided, so as to make a contrast between color, and the trace, and mask.

DEFECTS.

Long-legged or short-legged.

*SCALE OF POINTS, ETC.

Symmetry.....	10	Eyes.....	10
Size.....	5	Mask.....	5
Condition.....	5	Wrinkles.....	5
Body.....	10	Tail.....	5
Legs and feet.....	10	Trace.....	5
Head.....	5	Coat.....	5
Muzzle.....	5	Color.....	5
Ears.....	5	Carriage.....	5
Total.....			100

COMMENTS.

The limit of weight is given as 17 lbs., but where the pug is to be used as a house dog, the smaller it is the better, provided the proper pug conformation is not affected thereby, and in the show ring, all things being equal, the smaller specimen should win. The hanging out of the tongue is a most objectionable trait, and is so strongly criticized by some judges that it carries with it a heavy penalty. The standard calls for black nails. Very few high grade pugs are possessed of them; they should have them, nevertheless. The snipy-faced specimen should be studiously avoided, remembering always, that the muzzle should be blunt, the length from the stop out, not exceeding $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch whatever the size of the dog may be. The teeth and jaws should be level, though often not found even in some of our best specimens, the great tendency being to be undershot, and where the lower jaw protrudes beyond the upper jaw, it is a most serious defect. The eyes should not be set close together. The weeping eye, as seen in the toy spaniel is most objectionable. The neck should be absolutely free from any tendency to dewlap, which, with a fine tail, many claim indicates a cross with the bulldog. The black mask should cover the upper and lower jaws and extend up to the level of the upper portion of the eyes. The front legs should not be too wide apart, as it gives to the dog a waddling gait. Though the standard calls for the tail to be curled on the hips, many good judges prefer it to be over the centre line of the back. The properly formed pug should have his height equal to the length of his body, thus forming a square, and any specimen possessed of a long back or short legs should be very heavily penalized.



Mrs. D. W. Evans (Tenafly, N. J.)
"ROKER QUEEN"

THE FIELD SPANIEL

Origin.—This is one of the oldest of the known breeds, coming originally from Spain; in fact, it is claimed as the parent of the setter.

Uses.—Hunting game birds, principally woodcock and partridge.

*STANDARD.

General Appearance.—The Field spaniel is considerably larger, heavier, and stronger in build than the Cocker; the modern Springer is more active and animated than the Clumber, and has little of the sober sedateness characteristic of the latter. He should exhibit courage and determination in his carriage and action as well as liveliness of temperament, though not in this respect to the same restless degree generally possessed by the Cocker. His conformation should be long and low, more so than the Cocker. Intelligence, obedience, and good nature should be strongly evident. The colors most preferred are solid black or liver, but liver and white, black and white, black and tan, orange, and orange and white are all legitimate spaniel colors.

Head.—Long and not too wide, elegant and shapely, and carried gracefully; skull showing clearly cut brows, but without a very pronounced "stop"; occiput distinct and rising considerably above the set on of the ears; muzzle long with well developed nose, not too thick immediately in front of the eye and maintaining nearly the same breadth to the point; sufficient flew to give a certain squareness to the muzzle and avoid snipiness or wedginess of face; teeth sound and regular; eyes intelligent in expression and dark, not showing the haw, nor so large as to be prominent or goggle-eyed.

Ears.—Should be long and hung low on the skull, lobe-shaped and covered with straight or slightly wavy silky feather.

Neck.—Long, graceful, and free from throatiness, tapering toward the head, not too thick but strongly set into shoulders and brisket.

Shoulders and Arms.—Shoulder-blades should lie obliquely and with sufficient looseness of attachment to give freedom to the fore-arms, which should be well let down.

Legs and Feet.—Fore-legs should be straight, very strong and short; hind-legs should be well bent at the stifle joint with plenty of muscular power. The feet should be of good size, with thick, well-developed pads, not flat or spreading.

Body and Quarters.—Long, with well-sprung ribs; strong, slightly arching loins, well coupled to the quarters, which may droop slightly toward the stern.

Coat and Feather.—The coat should be as straight and flat as possible, silky in texture, of sufficient denseness to afford good protection to the skin in thorny coverts, and moderately long. The feather should be long and ample, straight or very slightly wavy, heavily fringing the ears, back of fore-legs, between the toes, and on back-quarters.

Tail.—Should be strong and carried not higher than the level of the back.

*SCALE OF POINTS.

Head.....	15	Legs and feet.....	15
Ears.....	10	Body and quarters.....	20
Neck.....	5	Coat and feather.....	15
Shoulders and arms.....	10	Tail.....	10
Total.....			100

COMMENTS.

As in the case of the Cocker, the Field spaniel seems also to have fallen into the hands of the faddist, with the inevitable result that he has quite metamorphosed him, and he is not the dog of fifteen years ago. Not that we should stand eternally in our own tracks or retrograde, but extremes or exaggerations offend the eye, and certainly do not improve the dog. The Field spaniel is supposed to be used for hunting, and it is doubtful if some of the dogs that today have a score of first prizes won in good company, could enter a swamp or swale, and hunt it thoroughly for an hour, not even to mention hunting it for days. And yet, dogs heavy and long in body, with very short legs and marvelous coats, win many prizes and are by many considered truly typical. "Action as well as liveliness of temperament" as called for in the standard, are about as prevalent in some of today's winners as in the mastiff, whose duties are that of a guardian and not of a field dog. The head of the Field spaniel is one of great beauty, but if it is out of all proportion to the size of the dog, much of its attractiveness vanishes.

An unpronounced occipital bone, a snipy or weak muzzle, fullness before the eyes as seen in the Borzoi, are faults that cannot be overlooked. An ear that is set high on the head seems to rob the spaniel of half his beauty, but one that is long (it can hardly be too long) and that lies close to the skull is the ideal one. The standard calls for a body that is "long and very low." If to the *sine qua non* you add the coat that is so often seen on winners, you will have one which reaches to the ground, which seems hardly the sort to "resist the weather." However, the standard calls for these features, so if they are not reproduced, your dog has little chance of winning as dog shows go today, and judges award the prizes. On account of the great weight of the body, unless there is plenty of bone, crooked front legs are apt to be in evidence, and these should not exist in this breed; again, for the same reason there is apt to be a tendency to a sway-back, which is equally objectionable. Weakness behind is another deficiency to be guarded against, and a stern that is carried with an upward tendency is to be regarded in the same way; likewise a deficiency in coat and feather.



378562A



Mr. J. R. Oughton's (Dwight, Ill.)
CHAMPION "HEATHER LAD"

THE GORDON SETTER

Origin.—The Duke of Gordon is claimed to be the originator of this breed, (1820), it being the outcome of a cross with a breed of setters he then owned, and one of his very keen-nosed collies.

Uses.—Hunting all kinds of game birds.

*STANDARD.

Skull.—Lighter than in the old type of Gordon setters as was usually seen at dog shows; must be clean cut, with occiput well defined, and a decided stop below the eyes, and from eye to occiput should be from five to five and a half inches in length.

Muzzle.—Straight from eyes to end of nose, without any inclination to what is termed a Roman nose, and without coarseness. It should be from corner of eye to end of nose four inches in length. Nostrils must be full and wide, and nose black in color. Jaws should be exactly even in length; a snipe-nose or pig-jaw is a decided blemish.

Eyes, Ears, etc.—The eyes must be of medium size and a deep brown in color; mild and intelligent in expression. Ears should be set low on head and lie flat to the cheeks without any tendency to prick; should be longer than in other breeds of setters. They must be thin in leather and must be well coated with fine, silky hair with as little wave as possible; the hair should extend an inch or two below the leather. Lips should be slightly pendulous, a trifle more so than in other breeds of setters.

Neck.—Should be of good length, clean and racy, with gradual rise from shoulders to head, and slightly inclined to arch; should be almost free of leather, but is not expected to be as clean on under side as a pointer's.

Shoulders and Chest.—The shoulders should be deep, with moderately sloping blades, should be strong and positively free of lumber and showing great liberty. Chest must be flat between the fore-legs, moderately deep and narrow, giving the animal a racy appearance in front. The ribs must be well sprung behind the shoulders, but not sufficient to give the animal the appearance of being too round in the barrel, and should extend well back towards the hips.

Back.—Straight and short, with loins strong and slightly arched, any tendency to sway-back being decidedly objectionable. Thighs strong with the muscle extending well down towards the hocks. Stifes moderately well bent and set somewhat wide apart; they should be long from point of hip to hock joint.

Legs, Feet, etc.—Fore-legs must be straight, and sufficiently strong in bone, with elbows standing close to the chest but not under it. Hind-legs must conform in bone with the fore-legs, and moderately bent. Hocks straight; feet round, hard, arched and well padded, with hair between the toes. The cat-foot should have the preference.

Stern and Flag.—Stern set on slightly below the line of the back and carried in very nearly a straight line from the body, the straighter the better; a “tea-pot” tail is a decided blemish. When carried down with the hand it should not reach below the hock-joint, should taper gradually from the body to a “sting like” end. The flag must be fine and straight, and any inclination to curl or ropiness being objectionable; it should taper to nothing at the end.

Color and Markings.—The color should be a rich, glossy plum black, with deep senna or dark mahogany, tan markings clearly defined and without admixture of black, though a little pencilling of black on the toes is admissible. The tan should show on lips, cheeks, throat, spot over eyes, under side of each ear, on front of chest, on feet and legs, also at vent, but must not extend into flag more than three inches. The tan should show nearly to elbows on inside of hind-legs. An American Gordon setter with a white frill, must not be cast aside, but aim to breed them with as little white as possible. A good dog must not be disqualified for having white as above described. Any white on feet or tail is a blemish.

Coat and Feather.—The coat should be fine and flat, any inclination to curl being objectionable, though a slight wave is admissible. The feather should be about the same in quantity as in the English setter, running down to the feet on the fore-legs and to the hocks on the hind-legs, but only slightly feathered below the hocks.

Symmetry and Quality.—The American Gordon setter should display much character; the general outline must look the thorough workman all over, and must absolutely be without lumber. He should be very blood-like in appearance, combining great quality with symmetry.

*SCALE OF POINTS.

Head, including muzzle and nose.	15	Legs, feet, elbows and hocks.	15
Eyes, ears and lips.	5	Stern and flag.	8
Neck.	5	Color and markings.	8
Shoulders and chest.	15	Texture of coat and feather.	6
Back, loins, thighs and stifles.	15	Symmetry and quality.	8
Total.			100



Mr. Jos. B. Vandergrift's (Vancroft Kennels, late Lemington Kennels, Pittsburgh, Pa.)
"DUKE OF EDGEWORTH"

COMMENTS.

The Gordon by many is considered the handsomest of all the setters, and where he is true to type he certainly is a very "taking" animal. Fortunately this breed has not suffered at the hands of incompetent judges as much as the English dog, so we may look for his continued improvement. The heavy head that prevailed some years ago is no longer acceptable and is in strange contrast to the head of the Gordon, the dog with which the author of this work won his first 1st prize in 1878, at the Westminster Kennel Club show. At that time, this breed was classified under two heads, viz.: the Black and Tan, and the Gordon, the sole distinction being that the lighter of the two bore the name of "Black and Tan," and into which class those that had a little white on them were relegated. While the head of the Gordon is heavier than that of the English setter, it must not show any coarseness but be very clean cut. The absence of a well-defined occiput and a decided stop, and the presence of the Roman nose or a weak muzzle are blemishes that cannot be overlooked. Any nose other than a black one, uneven jaws, light eyes, and heavy ears set on high are emphatic faults. Many good judges insist upon the presence of the haw and dew-lap, though the standard makes no mention of these points. Heavy shoulders, crooked legs, and flat ribs as well as weakness behind are qualities that are not looked for in setters, and a sway-back or a back that is too long is certainly a defect. Likewise we *must* have good legs and feet. Too many of our setters have that abomination a splay foot, which is almost useless to any sporting dog after a few hours of work. The color of the coat as given in the standard should be demanded, as it is one of the most beautiful attributes of this breed. None other should be tolerated. A too short muzzle, a head that shows the spaniel type or a cobby body are faults that must not exist in the Gordon setter that is to win premier honors under a capable judge.



Mr. G. N. Phelps's (28 Osborne St., Cambridge, Mass.)
CHAMPION "RICO"

THE FRENCH BULLDOG

Origin.—Little, or nothing definite is known or can be learned of this breed, except that, in the early part of the nineteenth century, it was extensively bred in Brussels, and in about 1860 its cause was espoused by the French, who since then have bred it to a state closely bordering on perfection. Many exhibitors claim that it is little else than a diminutive English bulldog, ornamented with tulip (bat or prick) ears, which, as the terms indicate, are carried erect. This contention, however, is not borne out by facts and is also controverted by the picture illustrating a typical specimen of the breed. In many respects, however, they are similar, still they are easily distinguished from the English Toy bulldog, which should have rose ears, though some are possessed of the bat or prick ear.

Uses.—These dogs were first shown in this country in 1896, and directly afterwards sprang into great favor, on account of their size, compactness, general appearance, charming disposition, and clever ways as well, all resulting in the formation of the French Bulldog Club of America, which in 1897 was admitted to membership in the American Kennel Club. In France this dog is a great favorite with the *haut ton*, but it is infinitely more popular here, where it is almost exclusively in the possession of the wealthy classes. In 1897 there were nineteen entries of these dogs at the Westminster Kennel Club Show, and in 1900 there were forty-nine, thus showing how rapidly this breed has grown in popular favor. The extreme difficulty attending the breeding and rearing of these dogs, as is the case in all large-headed breeds, precludes the possibility of their ever becoming common.

*STANDARD.

General Appearance.—The general appearance of the French bulldog should be that of an active, intelligent, muscular dog; smooth-coated, compactly built and of small stature.

Head.—Large, square and broad, cranium almost flat, jaws large, powerful, deep, square, and undershot; the muscles of the cheek well developed; the face extremely short, broad and very deep. Stop strongly defined, causing a hollow or groove between the eyes, and extending well up the forehead.

Eyes.—Wide apart, set low in skull, as far from the ears as possible, round, of moderate size, neither sunken nor bulging, and very dark. No haw and no white of eye should be visible when looking forward.



Mrs. E. Pulsifer's (2469 Broadway, New York City)
"MAURICE"

Nose, etc.—Muzzle, nose and lips should be black. The lips thick, and nose deep, and nostrils broad. Neck short, thick and well arched.

Ears.—Ears bat ears, large in size, broad at base, well elongated, with rounded top, set high on head, but not too close, yet carried erect, with orifice plainly visible when seen from the front.

Body.—Short, well rounded, well let down between shoulders and fore-legs, chest deep, broad, full, well-ribbed, with belly well tucked up. Back short, strong, broad at shoulders and narrowing at loins. Fore-legs short, stout, straight, and muscular, set wide apart; hind-legs longer than

fore-legs so as to elevate the loins above the shoulders. Feet compact and firmly set, turning slightly outward. Toes compact, with high knuckles and short nails. The tail can be either straight or screwed (not curl), short, hung low, downward carriage, thick root and fine tip. Preference given to short, straight tail.

Color.—Uniform, pure of its kind, and brilliant; preference given to dark brindle, dark brindle and white; all other brindles, all other colors. Skin soft and loose, especially at head, forming wrinkles.

Coat.—Moderately fine, short and smooth.

Disqualifications.—Docked tails, mutilated, and other than bat ears are disqualifying.

*SCALE OF POINTS.

General appearance.....	15	Neck.....	5
Skull.....	15	Body.....	15
Eyes.....	5	Legs and feet.....	10
Muzzle.....	5	Tail.....	10
Ears.....	10	Color, skin and coat.....	10
Total.....			<hr/> 100

COMMENTS.

Whatever else the French bulldog may be, it must be remembered that it is not simply a toy English bulldog with bat ears, and must not be classed as such. The greatest difficulty in breeding is to get the proper undershot jaw and lay-back. In many of the specimens exhibited, the head has a decided tendency to be snipy, a most objectionable feature in any bulldog. The bat ear is its distinctive characteristic, and no other type of ear can be accepted. In case of puppies, it must be borne in mind that the bat ear does not assume its proper carriage until the puppy is about six months old, and with some not until they are even older than that. The standard of this breed differs from that of the English, in that it gives 35 points to the head instead of 39. This, however, does not make the head any the less an object of great importance, for the head and expression are cardinal points in a bulldog of any species. The small pinched face is to be guarded against, while a tight skin is a decided blemish. In many of our best Frenchmen there is a pronounced tendency to weakness behind, and where it is apparent in any degree whatever, it should be looked upon with decided suspicion, as indicating a predisposition to spinal trouble. It may not develop very readily, but a severe cold or a shock or a strain may render him a cripple for all time. The standard explicitly calls for a short back, so the long-backed specimen should be studiously avoided, as well as one possessing weak pasterns. The absence of the distinctive wrinkles about the head is a decided shortcoming, and many good judges penalize a dog for it.

As the standard says that this dog *must* be an active one, it must be insisted upon that his running-gear is of correct type, otherwise he will be found wanting in this essential.

There are several otherwise good specimens of this breed that are furnished with somewhat long tails. This is such a blemish in the dog that it prevents him from going to the top of the ladder, where he otherwise

would go. It will be noticed that the standard of the English bulldog distinctly calls for the front legs to be furnished "with well-developed calves, presenting a bowed outline." The standard of the breed in question simply says that "short, straight and muscular, set wide apart" is the character of fore-legs that is wanted in the French bulldog. This fact must not be lost sight of either when breeding or in making a purchase. Where the conformation of the fore-parts are on the lines of the English bulldog, it is well worth the trouble of giving the specimen under consideration the severest scrutiny as to the pedigree. The admixture of the blood of the English with that of the French dog will not be productive of the best results. Compactness in the Frenchman is an essential quality, and good strong legs are and ever should be greatly sought after. Lightness of bone as well as any tendency to legginess should be studiously avoided, as it must ever be remembered that this dog is a low-stationed one.



Mr. Samuel Haas' (25 West 31st St., New York City)
"PAULUS"



Montebello Kennels (Germantown, Pa.)
CHAMPION "SANDOR VON IM"

THE GREAT DANE OR GERMAN BOARHOUND

Origin.—This dog is probably indigenous to Germany, where it was formerly known under the various names of Ulmer, German mastiff and Boarhound.

Uses.—Companion and guard for foresters and gamekeepers; also for attacking the wild boar and other beasts.

*STANDARD.

General Appearance.—The Great Dane (Deutsche Dogge) combines in his whole appearance, size, strength and refinement, as hardly any other breed. He has not the heavy and clumsy look of the mastiff, nor lightness of the Greyhound, but holds about the middle relation between these extremes. Immense size, with strong, albeit elegant conformation, high stepping and proud bearing, head and neck high, stern, when quiet, hanging down; when excited, straight or only slightly raised above back.

Head.—Rather long, more high and pressed in on the sides than broad, and flat appearing; seen from the side shows decided stop; line of forehead and nose must be parallel with each other; viewed from the front the forehead should not appear much broader than the strong, developed muzzle; cheeks very little developed. The head should from all sides appear squarish and clean in all its lines, nose large, bridge straight or only slightly arched, lips blunt, forming a right angle with line of head, and with medium yet distinct flews; jaws even; eyes medium large, round and with sharp expression, brows well developed; ears high set on, moderately wide between and standing erect, having a pointed crop.

Neck and Shoulders.—Neck long, strong and slightly arched, with well defined line where connecting with head; from shoulder to head gradually growing finer; no dew-lap; shoulders long and sloping.

Chest.—Moderately broad, ribs fairly sprung, reaching far back, deep in front, should go almost down to elbow-joint.

Body.—Back moderately long, loin slightly arched, croup short, slightly drooping and running in fine lines to stern; seen from above, the broad back connects well with the fairly sprung ribs; thighs should be strongly developed and hams well muscled up. Under-line of body a graceful curve; well tucked up in flank.

Stern.—Medium length, reaching just below the hock, strong at root, end well tapered, but should never, even under excitement, be carried high over the back or curled.



Montebello Kennels (Germantown, Pa.)
"MONTEBELLO CAESAR"

Fore-legs.—Elbow well let down, at right angle almost to shoulder blades and neither turned in nor out; fore-arm well muscled, the whole leg strong, and seen in front appears on account of muscle development slightly bent; seen from the side perfectly straight from elbow to pastern.

Hind-quarters.—Long, well muscled and well let down, fairly bent; seen from behind, stifle must appear entirely straight, neither in nor out.

Feet.—Cat-foot, neither turned in nor out, well arched and closed toes, nails strong and curved, dew-claws not desired.



Mrs. Howard Seller's (63d and Market Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.)
 "THORA OF MILLBOURNE"

Coat.—Short, dense and smooth, slightly longer on underside of stern.

Color.—A. Brindle, body color from the lightest fawn to the richest golden tan, always with black or at least dark stripes. B. Whole-colored, fawn or gray in the different shades, either entirely one color or darker shadings of the same on muzzle, eyebrows and back; also all black and all white. The nose in brindle or whole-colored dogs (except all whites) always black. Eyes and toe nails dark. White markings not desirable. C. Spotted (Harlequin) body color white, with irregularly formed, but regularly distributed spots of black or sometimes gray; other colors except markings as the above are faulty. Harlequins, or all white dogs have sometimes wall-eyes, flesh-colored or spotted nose and white nails, which are permissible in these colors.

Size.—The height of dogs should be not under 30 inches; bitches 28 inches or more.

*SCALE OF POINTS.

General appearance.....	3	Belly.....	4
Condition.....	3	Tail.....	4
Activity.....	5	Fore-quarters.....	10
Head.....	15	Hind-quarters.....	10
Neck.....	5	Feet.....	8
Chest.....	8	Coat.....	4
Back.....	8	Size (height).....	13
Total.....			100

COMMENTS.

The commanding size and noble appearance of the Great Dane, as well as his good disposition, will, when he is better known by our fanciers, assume the position he properly should occupy in the kennel world, viz, at the very head of the large dogs. His long, narrow and finely chiseled head, full as it is of character is certainly a study for any dog-lover, while his graceful movements cannot be overlooked by any one. A head that is short, devoid of character, weak before the eyes, snipy, or one that is not clean in its outline, or is cheeky, is anything but typical. Not too much stop, nor too great breadth of skull is desired, as the head must not either be or appear coarse. Ears that are large or are badly carried or set on low, as well as eyes that are either full or expressionless are defects that no one wishes to see in the Great Dane. Narrow chest, throatiness, flat ribs, heavy neck, out at elbows, legs that are not perfectly straight, weak back, cow-hocked and light hind-quarters, or coarse tail are not to be countenanced in this breed. The tail that is most desired is the one that most resembles the bull terrier's. The Great Dane must be trim and symmetrical throughout, and be lithe in his movements, as being commanding in size, his faults of whatever nature, are thereby greatly accentuated.

Legginess, as well as lightness of bone, are two faults that are too often seen in this breed. The former defect gives to the dog a most ungraceful movement, as causing it to appear as if it were on stilts. When it is remembered that the standard calls for a height of 30 inches, it will be readily seen that to properly carry a weight that is in good proportion to the height, the dog should be possessed of good strong bone throughout, and be wholly devoid of the appearance of the Borzoi form, leaning rather to that of the terrier. The dog is primarily intended as a guard for its owner and as such should possess all the litheness of a terrier. In order to meet all these requirements an absence of lumber is certainly essential. The dog should be as easy in its movements as the Greyhound, making of course due allowance for the difference in size and weight.





Mr. J. S. Gibbon's (Boddington Manor, N. Cheltenham, Eng.)
One of the pack of the "Boddington Harriers"

THE HARRIER

Origin.—The harrier is probably little else than a small-sized English Foxhound. By some it is considered to be a cross of "Southern hound" and beagle.

Uses.—Hunting the hare and sometimes foxes and deer.

*STANDARD.

The standard is about the same as the English Foxhound, except that the head, as a rule, is broader and thicker in proportion to the width of the muzzle than is the case with the Foxhound, and tapers more towards the muzzle; the ears are not rounded and are set on rather low; the coat as a rule is longer and harsher than the foxhound's.

Height.—Should not exceed 19 inches nor be below 16 inches, nor should he stand so high on his legs as the foxhound.

*SCALE OF POINTS.

Head, ears and character.....	20	Stern and hind-quarters.....	5
Neck.....	5	Legs and feet.....	15
Shoulders and chest.....	10	Size and symmetry.....	20
Back and loins.....	10	Coat and color.....	15
Total			100

COMMENTS.

The harrier has of late years been so often crossed with the ordinary Foxhound that his identity is about lost. Still, he has an individuality all his own, when his strain is pure. Though the standard says the description and scale of points are about the same as the Foxhound's, yet there are some points omitted. He should not be so heavy in bone nor so deep in chest. Again, black and tan are admissible colors, while these are not allowable in the English Foxhound. A fault most commonly found in the harrier is crooked front-legs, or rather legs that are not strictly straight, whereas they should be as straight as gun-barrels. Heavy shoulders are also to be deplored in this breed, and it should be wholly free from "lumber" as neither is conducive to speed nor endurance.

In soliciting of the Master of one of the most noted packs of Harriers in England, one or more photographs for illustration in this work, the author was replied to as follows :

"I did not send you a photograph of my Harriers for mine are all *dwarf Foxhounds*, entered in the Harrier Stud Book, and although they are the type that win at the Peterboro Hound Show, and are *my* idea of Harriers, still they are *not* what are known as the breed of Harriers at ordinary shows, and for *that* reason perhaps it is better not to reproduce them."

It will be seen from the foregoing remarks that the Harrier of today does not seem to possess that individuality which is looked for in each separate and distinct breed. With such an unsettled state of affairs it seems hardly worth while to breed to a standard that is not adhered to, nor to strive for the propagation of a breed of dogs where too often simply difference in height and size are the only points separating them from another so-called breed, differences which are not at all seriously regarded by the huntsman. The Harrier is rarely if ever seen at our shows.





Mr. Jos. B. Vandergrift's (Vancroft Kennels, late Lemington Kennels, Pittsburgh, Pa.)
"PRINCE VICTOR"

THE IRISH SETTER

Origin.—It is probably the same as that of the English setter, the color now making it a distinct breed.

Uses.—That of hunting all kinds of game birds.

*STANDARD.

Head.—Long and lean. Skull oval (from ear to ear) having plenty of brain room and with well-defined occipital protuberance. Brows raised, showing stop. Muzzle moderately deep and fairly square at end. From the stop to the point of the nose should be long, the nostrils wide and the jaws of nearly equal length, flews not to be pendulous. Color of the nose dark mahogany or dark chocolate, and that of the eyes (which ought not to be too large) rich hazel or brown. Ears to be of moderate size, fine in texture, set on low, well back and hanging in a neat fold close to the head.

Neck.—Moderately long, very muscular but not too thick, slightly arched, free from all tendency to throatiness.

Body.—Proportionately long, shoulders fine at the points, deep and sloping well back. Chest deep, rather narrow in front. Ribs well sprung, leaving plenty of lung room. Loins muscular and slightly arched. Hind-quarter wide and powerful.

Legs and Feet.—Hind-legs from hip to hock should be long and muscular, from hock to heel short and strong. Stifle and hock joints well bent, and not inclined either in or out. Fore-legs should be strong and sinewy, having plenty of bone, with elbows free, well let down and like the hock not inclined either out or in. Feet rather small, very firm, toes strong, close together and arched.

Tail.—Of moderate length, set on rather low, strong at root and tapering to a fine point; to be carried in a slight scimitar-like curve or straight, nearly level with the back.

Coat.—On the head, front of legs and tips of ears the coat should be short and fine, but on all other parts of the body it should be of moderate length, flat, and as free as possible from curl or wave.



Miss G. Shippen's (160 East 38th St., New York City)
"SHAMROCK O'MORE"

Feathering.—Feather on the upper portion of the ears should be long and silky, on the back of fore and hind-legs long and fine, a fair amount of hair on belly, forming a nice fringe, which may extend on chest and throat. Feet to be well feathered between the toes. Tail to have a nice fringe of moderately long hair, decreasing in length as it approaches the point. All feathering to be as straight as possible.

Color and Markings.—Color a rich golden chestnut or mahogany red with no trace whatever of black; white on chest, throat, or toes, or a small star on fore-head, or a narrow streak or blaze on nose or face *not* to disqualify.



Mr. H. T. Cousin's (Fenton Kennels, Salem, Mass.)
"FENTON PHADRUG"

THE IRISH TERRIER

Origin.—Mr. George R. Krehl, editor of the London (England) "Stockkeeper" and English vice-president of the Irish Terrier Club, says that this is a true and distinct breed indigenous to Ireland, and that no man can trace its origin, which is lost in antiquity.

Uses.—Rabbiting and as a vermin dog.

*STANDARD.

Head.—Long, with skull flat and rather narrow between ears, getting slightly narrower towards the eye; free from wrinkle; with stop hardly visible, except in profile. Jaw strong and muscular, but not too full in the cheek, and of a good punishing length. There should be a slight falling away below the eye, so as not to have a Greyhound appearance. Hair on face of same description as on body, but short (about a quarter of an inch long), in appearance almost smooth and straight; a slight beard is the only longish hair (and it is long only in comparison with the rest) that is permissible, and that is characteristic.

Teeth.—Strong and level, lips not so tight as a Bull Terrier's, but well fitting, showing through the hair their black lining. Nose black.

Eyes.—Of a dark hazel color, small, and not prominent, and full of life, fire and intelligence.

Ears.—Small and V-shaped, of moderate thickness, set well on the head, and dropping forward closely to the cheek. The ear must be free of fringe, and the hair thereon shorter and darker in color than the body. No cropped Irish Terrier born since March 1, 1897, can compete for any prizes offered by the Club.

Neck.—Of a fair length, and gradually widening towards the shoulders, well carried, and free of throatiness. There is generally a slight sort of frill visible at each side of the neck, running nearly to the corner of the ear.

Shoulders and Chest.—Shoulders fine, long and sloping well into the back; chest deep and muscular, but neither full nor wide.

Feet and Legs.—Feet strong, tolerably round, and moderately small; toes arched, and neither turned out nor in; black toe-nails are most desirable. Legs moderately long, well set from the shoulders, perfectly straight, with plenty of bone and muscle; the elbows working freely clear of the sides; pasterns short and straight, hardly noticeable. Both fore and hind-legs should be moved straight forward when travelling, stifles not turned outwards, legs free of feather and covered like the head with as hard a texture of coat as body, but not so long.



Mrs. J. L. Kernochan's (Meadows Kennels, Hempstead, L. I.)
"RED GEM"

Back and Loins.—Body moderately long; back strong and straight; with no appearance of slackness behind the shoulders; loin broad and powerful and slightly arched; ribs fairly sprung, rather deep than round, and well ribbed back.

Hind-quarters.—Strong and muscular, the thighs powerful, hocks near the ground, stifles moderately bent.

Stern.—Generally docked; should be free of fringe or feather, but well covered with rough hair, set on pretty high, carried gaily but not over the back or curled.

Coat.—Hard and wiry, free of softness or silkiness, not so long as to hide the outlines of the body, particularly in the hind-quarters, straight and flat, no shagginess, and free of lock or curl.

Color.—Whole colored, the most preferable being bright red, red wheaten or yellow red. White sometimes appears on chest and feet; it is more objectionable on the latter than on the chest as a speck of white on chest is frequently seen in all self-colored breeds.

Size and Symmetry.—The most desirable weight in show condition is, for a dog 24 lbs., and for a bitch 22 lbs. The dog must present an active, lively, lithe, and wiry appearance; lots of substance, at the same time free of clumsiness, as speed and endurance, as well as power, are very essential. They must be neither cloddy nor cobby but should be framed on the lines of speed showing a graceful racing outline.

Temperament.—Dogs that are very game are usually surly or snappish. The Irish terrier, as a breed, is an exception, being remarkably good-tempered, notably so with mankind, it being admitted, however, that he is perhaps a little too ready to resent interference on the part of other dogs. There is a heedless, reckless pluck about the Irish terrier which is characteristic, and coupled with the headlong dash, blind to all consequences with which he rushes at his adversary, has earned for the breed the proud epithet of "The Dare-Devils." When "off duty" they are characterized by a quiet caress-inviting appearance, and when one sees them endearingly, timidly pushing their heads into their master's hands it is difficult to realize that on occasion, at the "set-on," they can prove they have the courage of a lion, and will fight on to the last breath in their bodies. They develop an extraordinary devotion to, and have been known to track their masters almost incredible distances.

*SCALE OF POINTS.

Head, ear and expression.....	20	Hind-quarters and stern.....	10
Legs and feet.....	15	Coat.....	15
Neck.....	5	Color.....	10
Shoulders and chest.....	10	Size and symmetry.....	10
Back and loins.....	5		
Total.....			100

*NEGATIVE POINTS.

White nails, toes and feet.....	10	Mouth undershot or cankered....	10
Much white on chest.....	10	Coat shaggy, curly or soft.....	10
Dark shadings on face.....	5	Uneven in color.....	5
Total.....			50

COMMENTS.

The way in which the Irish terrier has grown in favor within the last few years has surprised even its most ardent admirers and he now bids fair to soon be able to try conclusions with the Fox terrier for general popularity. We have now some rare good ones here and among them are some that have been bred here too. If the faddist will only keep his "hands off" this breed we may hope soon to try our luck abroad in the show ring, and with a reasonable hope of success.

The head is one of the most charming features of this breed. One that is heavy in skull or weak before the eyes, cheeky, or showing a decided stop are faults that cannot be countenanced. A red or cherry colored nose is considered as disqualifying, though the standard does not so mention it, in fact it makes no reference to it at all in its "negative points." Light eyes are also generally considered very objectionable. Just at present some of the fanciers are up in arms concerning the "slight beard" question, which like similar subjects right themselves sooner or later. The sooner this one is settled the better, as the dog bears no relation to the goat except to hurry him up. All things considered equal, the cropped-eared dog forfeits five points to the one whose ears are shown as grown. As the Irish terrier is one of the fastest of terriers it will be readily seen that he should have good and well-placed legs and feet, sloping shoulders and strong back. Extremes of either length or shortness of back are equally objectionable. In the same category is placed an open or soft coat. The tail is set on high, which gives a peculiar appearance to the hind-quarters, and does not tend to make the dog's movements very graceful. In the matter of color, some good judges seem to think that brindle should disqualify a dog from at least winning the first prize, and the Irish Terrier Club on the other side says "brindle disqualifying."

The Irish terrier must be absolutely free of all lumber and must also be trim and racy in appearance, in fact, a terrier every inch of him. While every breeder should strive for bone, and plenty of it, yet it should not be so in evidence as to give the dog the appearance of clumsiness. A happy medium in this particular should be sought after and obtained.

The standard calls for the scoring of 15 points for the coat. Many an otherwise good dog has been "knocked down the line" for being deficient in this respect, failing in hardness and that wiry feeling which is so eagerly sought after. The high value (15) placed upon this quality shows how essential it is, and every breeder should look well over prospective stud-dogs, giving the preference, where all things are equal, to the one whose coat fills the requirements of the standard.





Miss Louise A. Lupton's (77 Onslow Road, Richmond, Surrey, Eng.)
"SAILOR PRINCE"

THE IRISH WATER SPANIEL

Origin.—The origin of this breed cannot be traced, at all, but it is supposed to have a decided cross of the poodle.

Uses.—Retrieving wounded or dead game from the water, at which it is most proficient.

*STANDARD.

Head.—By no means long, with very little brow, but moderately wide. It is covered with curls, rather longer and more open than those of the body, nearly to the eyes, but not so as to be wigged like the poodle.

Face and Eyes.—These are very peculiar. Face very long and quite bare of curl; the hair being short and smooth though not glossy; nose broad, and nostrils well developed; teeth strong and level; eyes small and set almost flush, without eyebrows.

Topknot.—This is a characteristic of the true breed, and is estimated accordingly. It should fall between and over the eyes in a peaked form.

Ears.—Long, the leather extending, when drawn forward, a little beyond the nose, and the curls with which they are clothed two or three inches beyond. The whole of the ears is thickly covered with curls, which gradually lengthen toward the tips.

Chest and Shoulders.—There is nothing remarkable about these points, which must, nevertheless, be of sufficient dimensions and muscularity. Chest is small compared with most breeds of similar substance.

Back and Quarters.—These also have no peculiarity, but the stifles are almost always straight, giving an appearance of legginess.

Legs and Feet.—Straight, and the feet large but strong, the toes are somewhat open, and covered with short crisp curls. In all dogs of this breed the legs are thickly clothed with short curls, slightly pendent behind and at the sides, and some have them all round, hanging in ringlets for some time before the annual shedding. No feather like that of the setter should be shown. The front of the hind-legs below the hocks is always bare.

Tail.—Very thick at the root, where it is clothed with very short hair. Beyond the root, however, the hair is perfectly short, so as to look as if the tail had been clipped, which it sometimes fraudulently is at shows; but the natural bareness of the tail is a true characteristic of the breed.

Coat.—The coat is composed of short curls of hair, not woolly, which betrays the poodle cross. A soft, flossy coat is objected to as indicative of an admixture with some of the land spaniels.

Color.—Must be a deep pure liver without white; but, as in other breeds, a white toe will occasionally appear with the best bred litter.

Symmetry.—In this dog symmetry is not very great.

*SCALE OF POINTS.

Head.....	10	Legs and feet.....	10
Face and eyes.....	10	Tail.....	10
Topknot.....	10	Coat.....	10
Ears.....	10	Color.....	10
Chest and shoulders.....	7½	Symmetry.....	5
Back and quarters.....	7½		
Total.....			100

COMMENTS.

As most of our setters and pointers are broken to retrieve, and very little water-fowl shooting is done where a retriever is required, but very few Irish Water spaniels are in this country, though in Canada there is quite a number of them. Still, the dog as he is shown on the other side is certainly worthy of criticism on account of his characteristics of face, topknot and coat, if for no other reasons. There are no negative points given in the American standard, so to let our exhibitors see how deficiencies are regarded abroad, they are herewith given :

NEGATIVE POINTS.

Light yellow or gooseberry eyes	10	A natural sandy light coat.....	8
Cording or tags of dead or matted hair	12	Furnishing of tail more than half way down the sting.....	7
Moustache, or poodle hair on cheek.....	5	Setter feathering on legs.....	10
Lank, open or woolly coat.....	7	White patches on chest.....	6
Total.....			65

In addition, they name as disqualifications: Total absence of topknot; a fully feathered tail and any white patch on any part of the dog except a small one on chest or toe.

The proper weight for this dog is generally acknowledged to be from 50 lbs. to 60 lbs. and as such it can readily be seen that he is not a very handy fellow to have in one's sneak boat, especially as his coat is capable of retaining a great quantity of water, which in a small boat, is not a desirable acquisition. The head of the Irish Water spaniel is certainly its most characteristic feature. One possessed of short face and a face that is not free from curls or long hair, cannot be considered a typical specimen. None other than a liver color nose is the proper one, and although our standard gives 10 points for the topknot it does not make its entire absence a disqualification as does the foreign club. The eyes should be dark amber. Ears that are short or have only a few curls should be penalized. The coat is certainly another distinguishing feature of the dog, and it fails in this respect, if it is not composed of short, crisp curls, free from any woolly or open appearance. Its color should not be either sandy or light, but a dark rich liver. Again, in the true dog, the tail should not only be uncut, but be free from all curls or long hair, except to within a few inches of the root. There are so many distinctive features in this dog, that the absence of any one of them greatly mars his beauty. Though a little white is allowed, its presence in any degree whatever is undesired, and the absolutely solid color should exist only.

The Irish water spaniel is certainly not "a thing of beauty" from a dog-show fancier's standpoint, but rather a rough useful dog, not only willing but capable of doing all he is commanded. Retrieving water fowl, at the very best, is scarcely an easy performance, and when it is taken into consideration that the water is not always "a painted ocean," or the bird to be retrieved a Blue Winged Teal, it will be readily understood that beauty is not the essential element in a dog of this breed.

The standard says that the back and quarters "have no peculiarities"—and there it stops. The back should not only be strong, but be *very* powerful, for where heavy waters are to be retrieved from, especially if ice is in evidence, a weak-backed water spaniel is utterly powerless to do his duty. The hind-quarters are the propellers of the dog, and if they are deficient in strength they are useless for moving the body as required. Not only has the dog to swim for his bird, but he has the additional weight of his quarry to return with, hence strength is necessary to be well supplied, both in back and quarters.





Mr. James Trainor's (The Albany, Ormond St. Old Hall St., Liverpool, Eng.)
"THIGGUM THU"

THE IRISH WOLFHOUND

Origin.—The origin of this noble breed is lost in antiquity. In the early part of the XV century it was in its glory, and as it gradually destroyed the wolves that infested Ireland, it also seemed to decrease in numbers, and from 1710, when the last wolf was killed in Ireland, up to 1840, it seemed as if it had been allowed to die out. In 1850 the breed was again revived, and at a recent English show there were forty-five entries. By some, this breed is considered the parent of the Deerhound.

Uses.—Hunting wolves, and frequently deer. As a companion and guardian, he stands pre-eminently at the head of the hound family.

*STANDARD.

General Appearance.—Not so heavy nor massive as the Great Dane, but more so than the Deerhound, which in general type it should otherwise resemble. Of great size and commanding appearance; very muscular; strongly, though gracefully built; movements easy and active; head and neck carried high; tail carried with an upward sweep, with a slight curve toward the extremity.

Head.—Long, frontal bones of forehead *very* slightly raised, and *very* little indentation between the eyes; skull not too broad; muzzle long and moderately pointed. Ears small and greyhound-like in carriage.

Neck.—Rather long, very strong and muscular, well arched, without dew-lap or loose skin about the throat.

Chest.—Very deep; breast wide.

Back.—Rather long than short, with loins arched.

Tail.—Long, slightly curved, of moderate thickness, and well covered with hair.

Belly.—Well drawn up.

Fore-quarters.—Shoulders muscular, giving breadth of chest and set sloping; elbows well under, neither turned inward nor outward; fore-arm muscular; the whole leg strong and quite straight.

Hind-quarters.—Thighs muscular, and the second thigh long and strong, as in the Greyhound; hocks well let down, but turned neither in nor out.

Feet.—Moderately large and round, neither turned inward nor outward; toes well arched and closed; nails very strong, and curved.

Hair.—Rough and hard on body, legs, and head; especially wiry and long over eyes and under jaw.

Color and Markings.—Gray, brindle, red, black, pure white, fawn, or any color that appears in the Deerhound.

Height and Weight.—The minimum height and weight of dogs is 31 inches high, and 120 lbs. weight; of bitches, 28 inches high, and 90 lbs. weight. Anything below this should be debarred from competition. Great size, including height at shoulder and proportionate length of body is the desideratum to be aimed at.

FAULTS.

Too light or too heavy a head; too highly arched frontal bone; large ears and hanging flat to the face; short neck; full dew-lap; too narrow or too broad a chest; sunken or hollow or quite straight back; bent fore-legs; over-bent hocks; twisted feet; spreading toes; too curly a tail; weak hind-quarters; cow hocks; general want of muscle; too short a body.

No scale of points has been arranged for this breed.

COMMENTS.

It must be borne in mind, that the Irish Wolfhound is a sporting dog, and as such *must* be free from certain faults, else his usefulness is greatly impaired. His individuality must be maintained throughout, and his distinctive traits of character apparent at all times. The head should not be light, as seen in the Russian hound, nor so heavy that it appears out of proportion to the other parts, nor should the frontal bone be too highly arched. The muzzle should be well filled out before the eyes, showing great strength, as the snipy effect is most objectionable. Large ears or ears carried close to the face are to be studiously avoided. Either of these defects detracts seriously from the beauty of the head. While a short neck as a rule indicates strength, it is not desirable where great activity is required, and certainly, tackling a full grown wolf is no child's play. A chest too narrow does not give the lungs full play, while one too broad is equally objectionable. A sunken or hollow or too straight a back is not

wanted, while one with a graceful arch is greatly sought after. The front legs *must* be straight, with the pasterns very strong, and under the heading of "defects," we certainly include twisted or splay feet. Weak hind-quarters and a general lack of muscle are quite as glaring defects as a short cobby body.

The adopted standard calls for colors as shown in the Deerhound. Captain Graham, of the English army, who has spent a lifetime in re-establishing this breed, claims the original color of this dog was black and tan and as such it should be incorporated into the standard, and with a great deal of justice too, as all hounds have it more or less. He further contends that the dog was originally built on Deerhound lines, and which dog he should resemble in outline, but be somewhat heavier. Great height is the desideratum, provided it can be obtained without coarseness and loss of type. At one of the recent shows Mr. Trainor showed Thiggum Thu that measured 34 inches and Captain Graham also showed a bitch which stood 30 inches, and yet both were true to type and free from coarseness. Though this is the largest of the hound family, it should however be graceful, free and easy in its movements and these qualities should ever be present. Though the standard, in naming the faults in this breed, omits to make any mention of the coat, it must be borne well in mind that a soft or woolly coat is a most serious deficiency, and should carry with it a severe penalizing.





Mrs. Cottrell Dormer's (Rousham, Oxford, Eng.)
"ROUSHAM ZENDA," "ROUSHAM ZEDERBURG" and "ROUSHAM ZI"

THE ITALIAN GREYHOUND

Origin.—Little is known of the origin of this breed, beyond the fact that Italy and the south of France are supposed to be where it originated. It is a distinct breed and was well known in England as such as far back as the XVI century.

STANDARD.

Head.—As near like that of the English Greyhound as possible and the nearer it approaches it, the better. In all recent exhibits, the skull is more or less round, and the face though still pointed, is too short and has a tendency to turn up.

Neck.—Long and elegant, resembling its larger congener.

Ears and Eyes.—Ears an exact counterpart of the English Greyhound's though generally somewhat enlarged in comparison with the body. Eyes are much larger proportionately, soft and languishing. They should never weep. The color of the iris is usually a dark brown.

Legs, Feet and Fore-quarters.—Same as in the English Greyhound.

Hind-quarters.—As in the last two paragraphs, the only difference lies in comparative value, the English dog's points being estimated from a workmanlike view, while the Italian is regarded from an artistic standpoint.

Tail.—Somewhat shorter than the English dog's, but it must be gently curved in the same tobacco-pipe way, fine in bone, except at root, as well as free from hair.

Coat.—Short, soft and silky largely to be taken into consideration, and is consequently estimated at a high figure. Fawns are now in the ascendant, and to no other color should the full value be accorded. A small star on the breast or a white toe takes off a point or two, according to its extent, but in all cases the toe-nails should be dark.

Symmetry.—This must be carefully estimated, as a want of elegance in detail or of combination in due proportion alike lowers the value of these points separately to a very low ebb. It is a high stepping little aristocrat.

Size.—Bitches for successful exhibition should be a little over 5 lbs. nor should the dog be over 7 or 7½ lbs.

SCALE OF POINTS.

Head.....	15	Tail and coat.....	10
Neck, ears and eyes.....	15	Color.....	10
Legs, feet and fore-quarters.....	10	Symmetry.....	20
Hind-quarters.....	10	Size.....	10
		<hr/>	
Total,.....	100		

COMMENTS.

As symmetry head and neck constitute 50 points out of a possible 100 it will be readily seen how important these features are in this breed. In point of elegance, the Italian Greyhound is no doubt the "gentleman" of the entire canine family, as his every step and movement indicate aristocracy and elegance personified. He should be a miniature English Greyhound, delicate and fragile, and possessed of that peculiar action that "Stonehenge" called "prancing." Unfortunately he has a very delicate constitution, due no doubt in a very large degree to in-breeding, resorted to by fanciers in order to get them as small as possible. Of late years however, they are breeding them with much better constitutions, and also reducing their size at the same time without impairing their stamina, and this is done too without the infusion of terrier blood, which is so detrimental to the preserving of type and character, for this little dog has in individuality all its own and as distinct as in any other breed. The evidence of a terrier cross is shown in the puppies when first born as then they are generally black and tan.

The same faults that are found in the English dog are found in this, and are to be as studiously avoided. They are prick ears, round or apple-headed, undershot or overshot, crooked legs and splay feet, thick and heavy neck, flat sides, straight hocks, and a rough coat that is lustreless and long. Though parti-colors are allowable in the larger breed, it must not exist in this, though a little white on the chest or feet is sometimes found in the choicest specimens. The standard says that the full value of points should not be accorded to any other color than fawn. This seems to be a fad and a foolish and arbitrary one too as but a few years ago, blues were in the ascendent, and pure blacks and pure whites can demand almost any price, provided they are fine specimens, and this too in spite of the edict of the club. Of late years there have been but few good specimens of any color shown in this country, and many of those that have won honors would, on the other side, be disqualified on the score of much over-weight. The limit was formerly 8 lbs., but now it is reduced to 7½ lbs.



Mrs. F. Senn's (178 West 11th St., New York City)
"Kiro"

THE JAPANESE SPANIEL

Origin.—A native of Japan, where it is also called the "sleeve" dog on account of it being carried there by the "swells" of the country.

Uses.—Simply a pet dog, and extremely intelligent.

*STANDARD.

Head and Neck.—Head large for size of animal, with a very broad skull. Neck short and moderately thick.

Eyes and Ears.—Eyes large, dark, lustrous, rather prominent and set wide apart. Ears small and V-shaped, set wide apart and high on the head, and carried slightly forward.

Nose.—Very short in the muzzle part, the end or nose proper wide with open nostrils, and of the color of the dog's markings, *i. e.*, black in black marked dogs, and red or deep flesh-color in red or lemon marked dogs. But a black nose on a red or lemon marked dog is not a disqualification.

Muzzle.—Must be strong and wide, very short from eyes to nose. Upper jaw should look slightly turned up between the eyes; lower jaw should also be turned up or "finished" so as to meet it.

Body.—Very compact and squarely built, with a short back, rather wide chest, and of generally cobby shape; body and legs should really go into a square, *i. e.*, the length of the dog should be about its height. The dog should rival the Pug in this, and also in its carriage, which should be particularly smart.



Mrs. C. W. Hull's (Woodberry Grove, Finsbury Park, London, N., Eng.)
 "DADDY JAP"

Legs and Feet.—The bones of the legs should be fine, giving a slender appearance, and they should be well feathered. Feet small and feathered; the tufts should not increase the width of the foot but only its length.

Tail.—Must be carried in a tight curl over the back; it should be profusely feathered, so as to give the appearance of a beautiful plume on the animal's back.

Coat.—Must be profuse, long, straight, rather silky; it should be absolutely free from curl or wave, and not lie too flat, but have a tendency to stand out, especially at the neck, so as to give a thick mane or ruff, which, with profuse feathering on thighs and tail give a very showy appearance.

Color.—Parti-colored, either black and white, red and white, or lemon and white. The ground color should be a pure pearly white, and the other color be in large evenly distributed patches over the body and over the ears and cheeks.

Size.—Ranges from the tiny sleeve dog of sometimes 1 lb. weight to the more ordinary dog of 8 lbs. to 12 lbs. Whenever classes are divided by weight it is desirable to have them over and under 7 lbs. Smallness of size is a point in a dog's favor, but should not outweigh other typical qualifications.

*SCALE OF POINTS.

Head and neck.....	10	Legs.....	5
Eyes.....	10	Feet.....	5
Muzzle.....	5	Tail.....	15
Nose.....	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	Coat.....	10
Ears.....	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	Color and markings.....	10
Body.....	5	Size.....	10
Total.....			100

COMMENTS.

This little dog is one of the most intelligent as well as one of the liveliest of all our toys, whether it be of the spaniel or terrier breeds. He has grown rapidly in popularity within the last decade and his future position in the dog world is now assured. His exceeding neatness about the house, his alertness, affectionate disposition and loyalty to his owner will ever assure him a warm spot in the affections of everyone who appreciates these qualities.

It must be remembered that the skull of the "Jap" should be not only broad but highly arched. A long muzzle is a most objectionable feature, and detracts greatly from the character of the face; a deep stop is essential. The eyes must be large and lustrous, a dull or small eye or eyes that are set close together being out of all keeping with the true character of the dog.



Miss Serena's (36 York Terrace, Regent's Park, N. W., London, Eng.)
"KIKU OF NAGOYA"

Ears that are large or set on low are to be rejected as not being typical. Dogs that are long in body, heavy of bone, or stand high on the legs, are not likely to be winners in a good class. The coat as described in the standard should be insisted upon, and one that is short, curly or woolly is heavily penalized. The mane is looked upon as being a distinctive feature of the breed by many who insist upon its presence always. It certainly adds greatly to the beauty of the dog. A short or straight tail, or one that is not well feathered, is considered as very faulty. Though the standard makes mention only of parti-colors as allowable in this breed, yet in both China and Japan solid fawns and silvers are held in great esteem and bring very high prices. It is probably on this latter account that we so very rarely see them here. Where all things are equal the smallest dog should win on the bench, but neither type nor stamina should be sacrificed to size. Seven pounds is a nice size for a dog of this breed.



Mrs. Horace Stocks' (Villamount, Schooley's Mountains, N. J.)
"BIJOU"

THE MALTESE TERRIER

This is one of the most ancient of dogs, having been spoken of by Aristotle, B. C. 370, as being the lap-dog of the fashionable Greeks and Romans. It is indigenous to the island of Malta.

Uses.—It is essentially a pet dog.

STANDARD.

Coat.—Long, and silky in texture, any approach to wool being subject to penalizing. There is a slight wave but no absolute curl to be seen in good specimens.

Color.—Pure white, rather transparent (like spun glass) than opaque. Many specimens are disfigured by patches of fawn, which are very objectionable.

Eyes, Ears and Nose.—The eyes must be full and black, and should not show the weeping corners incidental to the King Charles and Blenheim spaniels. Ears long, but not so much so as those of the Toy spaniel. Nose short and black; roof of the mouth also black.

Symmetry.—In shape there is no great test, as it is almost entirely concealed by the long coat, but there ought nevertheless to be a proper proportion of length to height, in about the same degree as is exhibited by the Toy spaniel.

Tail.—Short, curled tightly over the back and clothed with a bunch of glossy silky hair.

Size.—Not exceeding 6 lbs., though many prize winners have somewhat exceeded that weight.

SCALE OF POINTS.

Coat.....	30	Nose.....	5
Color.....	20	Symmetry.....	5
Eyes.....	5	Size.....	15
Ears.....	5	Tail.....	15
Total.....			100

COMMENTS.

In the Maltese we have probably the oldest of known toy dogs (terrier or spaniel, as you will), but none the less pleasing provided his coat is not grown to such a length as to render him quite unfit for anything else save to rest on a cushion. As will be seen by the standard, the coat and its color score 50 points, and therefore it is enumerated first of all. The coat must be long, not less than seven inches, and immaculate in its whiteness, fawn or any other color whatever being an emphatic blemish. It should be straight and quite free from any curl, and in texture not unlike floss silk or spun glass. Ears that are so small that they are quite hidden by the hair are greatly admired. The teeth should be white and sound, and level as well. What is by many fanciers considered to be the perfect carriage of tail is where it is carried over the back, the end fitting into the coat. Five pounds are considered to be the proper weight, though there are many specimens that have been shown here of late years that will not only weigh many pounds heavier but also have coats that are more like Angora wool than anything else they can be likened unto. A woolly Maltese is as undesirable as a woolly Yorkshire terrier. The nose *must* be black.





Mr. W. N. Higgs' (London, Eng.) CHAMPION "BEAUFORT'S BLACK PRINCE"
Bred by Mr. J. L. Winchell, Fair Haven, Vt.

THE MASTIFF

Origin.—Its origin is purely conjectural. It certainly is a dog of the British Isles, as at the time of Cæsar it was in existence there.

Uses.—The Mastiff is a grand, awe-inspiring dog, an excellent guardian, courageous and most companionable.

*STANDARD.

General Character and Symmetry.—Large, massive, powerful, symmetrical and well knit frame, a combination of grandeur and good nature and docility.

Head.—In general outline, giving a square appearance when viewed from any point. Breadth greatly to be desired, and should be in ratio to length of the whole head and face as 2 to 3.

Body.—Massive, deep, broad, long, powerfully built, on legs wide apart, and squarely set. Muscles sharply defined. Size a great desideratum, if combined with quality. Height and substance important if both points are proportionately combined.

Skull.—Broad between the ears, forehead flat, but wrinkled when attention is excited. Brows slightly raised. Muscles of the temples and cheeks well developed. Arch across the skull of a rounded, flattened curve, with a depression up the centre of the forehead from the median line between the eyes to half way up the sagittal suture.

Face or Muzzle.—Short, broad under the eyes, and keeping nearly parallel in width to the end of the nose; truncated *i. e.* blunt and cut off square, thus forming a right angle with the upper line of the face, of great depth from the point of the nose to under-jaw. Under-jaw broad to the end; canine teeth healthy, powerful, and wide apart; incisors level, or the lower projecting beyond the upper, but never sufficiently so as to become visible when the mouth is closed. Nose broad with widely spreading nostrils when viewed from the front; flat (not pointed nor turned up) in profile. Lips diverging at obtuse angles with the septum, and slightly pendulous, so as to show a square profile. Length of muzzle to whole of head and face as 1 to 3. Circumference of muzzle (measured midway between the eyes and nose) to that of the head (measured before the ears) as 3 to 5.

Ears.—Small, thin to the touch, wide apart, set on at the highest points of the sides of the skull, so as to continue the outline across the summit, and lying flat and close to the cheeks when in repose.

Eyes.—Small, wide apart, divided by at least the space of two eyes. The stop between the eyes well marked, but not too abrupt. Color hazel brown, the darker the better, showing no haw.

Chest and Ribs.—Neck slightly arched, moderately long, very muscular, and measuring in circumference about one or two inches less than the skull before the ears. Chest wide, deep, and well let down between the fore-legs. Ribs arched and well rounded; false ribs deep and well set back to the hips. Girth should be one-third more than the height at the shoulder. Shoulder and arm slightly sloping, heavy and muscular.

Fore-legs and Feet.—Legs straight, strong and set wide apart; bones very large; elbows square; pasterns upright; feet large and round; toes well arched up and nails black.

Back, Loins and Flanks.—Back and loins wide and muscular; flat and very wide in a bitch, slightly arched in a dog; great depth of flanks.

Hind-legs and Feet.—Hind-quarters broad, wide and muscular, with well developed second thighs, hocks bent, wide apart, and quite squarely set when standing or walking. Feet round.

Tail.—Put on high up, and reaching to the hocks or a little below them, wide at its root and tapering to the end, hanging straight in repose, but forming a curve, with the end pointing upwards but not over the back, when the dog is excited.

Coat and Color.—Coat short and close lying, but not too fine over the shoulders, neck and back. Color apricot or silver fawn, or dark fawn brindle. In any case, muzzle, ears and nose should be black, with black round the orbits and extending upwards between them.

Weight.—Of a dog from 155 lbs. to 175 lbs., of a bitch from 140 lbs. to 160 lbs.

*SCALE OF POINTS.

General character and symmetry	10	Chest and ribs	8
Body, height and substance	10	Fore-legs and feet	6
Skull	12	Back, loins and flanks	8
Face and muzzle	18	Hind-legs and feet	10
Ears	4	Tail	3
Eyes	6	Coat and color	5
Total			100

COMMENTS.

A typical Mastiff is without question one of the most impressive and majestic of the entire canine family, but where he is little else than the product of the faddist's work, he is a sorry looking specimen, the living evidence of a grand dog ruined. The decadence of this grand dog is almost wholly due to the sacrificing of all the structural formation to head properties, some people believing that in perpetuating those only, the other parts would take care of themselves. The folly of such belief is demonstrated at almost any of our shows. One or two breeders there are who realize what the dog should be, but they are vastly in the minority, and their struggle to place the dog properly before the public seems to meet with but little encouragement, so heavy a blow has the breed received. The standard gives to the "body, height and substance" only 10 points, yet the proper weight as called for should be "from 155 lbs. to 175 lbs." In so massive a dog as the Mastiff, it seems very strange that these points should be so little considered as going to make up a majestic dog, or one of "grandeur" as the standard calls it. Forty points are given to the head and its properties and only 16 to the legs and feet, which accounts perhaps in no small degree why so many of our dogs are styled "cripples" and in many cases too, very justly. The head is a marvel of a beauty when it is typical, and even if it be a trifle long, and yet good in all other essentials, it is infinitely preferable to one whose only recommendation is its bluntness and squareness. A skull that is narrow between the ears, domed or free of wrinkles are attributes that do not belong to the correct stamp of a mastiff, while in the same category we place a snipy muzzle, large ears that are heavy in leather and set on low, and large full eyes that are placed close together. The eyes should be very dark, light ones being most objectionable. The nose, muzzle and ears should be black and the teeth level, though the standard permits the "lower jaw projecting beyond the upper." In too many of the dogs on the bench to-day, we find the narrow chest, crooked fore-legs, light bones, hollow backs, flat ribs, cow hocks, all of which give the dog a most stilty appearance when he is moving. Built on the lines that are laid down, he would be an easy mover and be able to take of himself in a proper way, while at present some of our dogs do not seem to be even able to get out of their own way. The carriage of the tail over the back, is generally considered a blemish that cannot be overlooked, and it should disqualify.



Mrs. Dr. H. T. Foote's (New Rochelle, N. Y.)
"ME TOO"

THE MEXICAN HAIRLESS

Origin.—This is one of the oldest of known breeds, being found nearly all over the world, but best known as coming from Mexico, where its origin is unknown.

Uses.—That of a pet dog entirely.

DESCRIPTION.

There is no standard nor scale of points whereby this breed of dogs is judged. It is a smart looking terrier of some kind, not unlike the Black and Tan terrier, but rather rounder in body, shorter in head, and very apt to be snipy in muzzle. Besides, it has not the sharp eye of the terrier, and is lacking in expression, though it is a very nice and companionable little chap. It is entirely devoid of hair, except sometimes a tuft or crest on its head and a few straggling hairs on various parts of its body. It is a lively little fellow, mostly of a blue and a brown or chocolate color, and is sometimes more or less spotted. It is apt to have rather light-boned legs, be heavy in neck, light in hind-quarters, and furnished with a tail that is rather thick at the root yet tapers finely to the end. Though it is wholly devoid of hair, strange to say, it seems to be very little affected by extremes of either cold or heat. The tail is fine and frequently there are a few hairs at the end of it, that forms a sort of a tuft. The ears are large and carried erect. The skin as a rule is wrinkled and generally rough and harsh to the touch which in addition to the peculiar appearance that its hairless body presents, will surely never cause it to become a fashionable dog. In fact to many men as well as women, his appearance is very repugnant.



Mr. Lionel Hodge's (55 Elgin Road, Downshall, Ilford, Essex, Eng.)
CHAMPION (BLACK AND WHITE) "LINCOLN SNOWFLAKE"

THE NEWFOUNDLAND

Origin.—This dog is indigenous to the island from which it takes its name. It is probably a cross of some of the European dogs, some writers claiming that it shows the blood of both the St. Bernard and the Water spaniel.

Uses.—A good companion and water dog as well.

*STANDARD.

Symmetry and General Appearance.—The dog should impress the eye with strength and general activity. He should move freely on his legs with the body swung loosely between them, so that a slight roll in gait should not be objectionable, but at the same time a weak or hollow back, slackness of the loins or cow hocks should be a decided fault.

Head.—Broad and massive, flat on skull, the occipital bone well developed; no decided stop, and the muzzle should be short, clean cut and rather square in shape, and covered with short fine hair.

Coat.—Flat and dense, of a coarsish texture and oily nature, and capable of resisting the water. If brushed the wrong way it should fall back into its place naturally.

Body.—Well ribbed up, with a broad back. A neck strong, well set on to the shoulders and back, and strong, muscular loins.

Fore-legs.—Perfectly straight, well covered with muscle, elbows in but well let down, and feathered all down.

Hind-quarters and Legs.—Very strong; the legs should have great freedom of action, and a little feather. Slackness of loins and cow hocks are a great defect. Dew claws are objectionable and should be removed.

Chest.—Deep and fairly broad and well covered with hair, but not to such an extent as to form a frill.

Bone.—Massive throughout, but not to give a heavy, inactive appearance.

Feet.—Large and well shaped. Splayed or turned out feet are objectionable.

Tail.—Of moderate length, reaching down a little below the hocks, it should be of fair thickness and well covered with long hair, but not to form a flag. When the dog is standing still and not excited, it should hang downward with a slight curve at the end; but when the dog is in motion it should be carried a trifle up, and when he is excited straight out with a slight curve at end. Tails with a kink in them, or curled over the back, are very objectionable.

Ears.—Small, set well back, square with the skull, lie close to the head and covered with short hair, and no fringe.

Eyes.—Small, of a dark brown color, rather deeply set but not showing any haw, and they should be rather widely apart.

Color.—Jet black. A slight tinge of bronze, or a splash of white on chest and toes is not objectionable.

Height and Weight.—Size and weight are very desirable so long as symmetry is maintained. A fair average height at the shoulder is 27 in. for a dog and 25 in. for a bitch, and a fair average weight is 100 lbs. and 85 lbs. respectively.

Other than Black.—Should in all respects follow the black except in color, which may be almost any so long as it disqualifies for the black class, but the colors most to be encouraged are bronze, and black and white, beauty in markings to be taken greatly into consideration.

Weight of dog, from 85 lbs. to 100 lbs.; of a bitch, 75 lbs. to 85 lbs.

SCALE OF POINTS.

Head and expression.....	15	Coat and color.....	20
Neck and chest.....	10	Stern.....	10
Back and loins.....	10	Size.....	10
Legs and feet.....	15	Symmetry and general appearance	10
Total.....			100

COMMENTS.

The name "Newfoundland," as applied to the breed in this country, is like Charity—it covers a multitude of sins. Big, black curly dogs have we a-plenty, but Newfoundlands—perhaps one or two—certainly not more that are known of. As to the good ones shown in this country, the writer can only call to mind one that really filled the bill—Mayor of Bingley.

As we rarely have more than one or two at any of our shows, it is in strange contrast to some of the English shows, the Preston, for instance, where there were 128 benched in 1892. No colors other than black, it is believed, have ever been shown in this country. The black and white dog is generally known abroad as the "Landseer," named after the great artist who immortalized him in his celebrated painting. Though the standard calls for "jet" black as the proper color for the blacks many good judges, however, prefer one that is rusty black. The head of the Newfoundland should not be too long nor be furnished with large ears or ears that are carried forward or high. The eyes *must* be dark (light ones being objectionable), not set too close together and have a very kindly expression. A narrow or shallow chest is undesirable, and bowed front legs are a disfigurement. In build he should be rather cobby, and be active and full of life. Weakness in either the back, loins or hind-quarters are not looked for in any dog, especially in the Newfoundland, as he is expected to be not only smart on his feet, but able to go into the roughest sea, and he cannot do that with any degree of success if he is deficient in the qualities just mentioned. As to the coat, it should be straight, lie flat, be rather coarse in texture, and with an under-coat, though the standard does not call for it. Again, a coat that has any feeling of wool about it is not correct, as wool is a great absorber of water.



THE NORFOLK SPANIEL

Origin.—Very little is known of the origin of this breed, but is probably a cross between a curly coated water spaniel and some other member of the spaniel family.

Uses.—Chiefly hunting pheasants.

*STANDARD.

Head.—Skull long and rather narrow; a stop; the muzzle long and broad to the end.

Eyes.—Rather small, bright and intelligent.

Ears.—Long, low set and lobular.

Neck.—Long, strong, slightly arched.

Body (including size and symmetry).—Fairly heavy body; legs rather longer than in other field spaniels, but not so long as in Irish. Medium size.

Nose.—Large and soft.

Shoulders and Chest.—Shoulders long and sloping; chest deep and fairly broad.

Back and Loin.—Back flat and strong; loin rather long, flat and strong.

Hind-quarters.—Long; hocks well let down; stifles moderately bent, and not twisted inward nor outward.

Stern.—Docked; low carried—*i. e.*, not above the level of the back.

Feet and Legs.—Strong boned legs, inclining to shortness; feet large and rather flat.

Coat.—Hard, not woolly; not curly, but may be broken.

Color.—Liver and white and black and white.

General Appearance.—An active, useful, medium sized dog.

*SCALE OF POINTS.

Head, jaws and eyes.....	20	Hind-legs.....	10
Ears.....	10	Feet.....	5
Neck.....	10	Stern.....	5
Body.....	10	Coat and feather.....	10
Fore-legs.....	10	General appearance.....	10
Total.....			100

COMMENTS.

Many fanciers of the breed claim that, with the exception of the question of color, and the dog being somewhat shorter in body than the Clumber spaniel, there is really no difference between the two.



Mrs. Ellen Mitchell's (49 Park Hall Road, Finchley, Eng.)
"SIR JAMES"

THE OLD ENGLISH (OR BOBTAIL) SHEEP DOG

Origin.—It is claimed by the Welsh that this is purely a breed belonging to their own country.

Uses.—The same as that of the rough and smooth varieties of collie.

*STANDARD.

Skull.—Capacious and rather squarely formed, giving plenty of room for brain power. The parts over the eyes should be well arched, and the whole well covered with hair.

Jaw.—Fairly long, strong, square and truncated; the stop should be defined to avoid a Deerhound face. The attention of judges is particularly called to the above properties, as a long narrow head is a deformity.

Eyes.—Vary according to the color of the dog, but in the glaucous or blue dogs a pearl, wall, or china eye is considered typical.

Nose.—Always large, black and capacious.

Teeth.—Strong and large, evenly placed, and level in opposition.

Ears.—Small and carried flat to side of head, coated moderately.

Legs.—Fore-legs should be dead straight, with plenty of bone, removing the body a medium height from the ground, without approaching legginess; well coated all round.

Feet.—Small, round, toes well arched, and pads thick and hard.

Tail.—Puppies requiring docking must have an appendage left of from one-and-a-half to two inches, and the operation performed when not older than four days.

Neck and Shoulders.—Neck fairly long, arched gracefully, and well coated with hair; the shoulders sloping and narrow at the points, the dog standing lower at the shoulder than at the loin.

Body.—Rather short and very compact, ribs well sprung, and brisket deep and capacious. Loin very stout and gently arched while the hind-quarters should be round and muscular, with well let down hocks, and the hams densely coated with a thick long jacket, in excess of any other part.

Coat.—Profuse, and of a good hard texture; not straight but shaggy and free from curl. Under-coat a waterproof pile, when not removed by grooming or season.



Mr. J. J. Holgate's (Surbiton, England.)
CHAMPION "VICTOR CAVENDISH"

Color.—Any shade of grey, grizzle, blue, or blue-merled, with or without white markings, or in reverse.

Height.—Twenty-two inches and upwards for dogs, slightly less for bitches.

General Appearance.—A strong, compact looking dog, of great symmetry, absolutely free of legginess or weaseliness, profusely coated all over, very elastic in his gallop, but in walking or trotting he has a characteristic ambling or pacing movement, and his bark should be loud with a peculiar *pot cassée* ring in it. Taking him all round, he is a thick-set, muscular able-bodied dog, with a most intelligent expression, free of all Poodle or Deerhound character.

*SCALE OF POINTS.

Head.....	5	Nose.....	5
Eye.....	5	Teeth.....	5
Color.....	10	Legs.....	10
Ears.....	5	Neck and shoulders.....	10
Body, loins and hind-quarters...	20	Coat.....	15
Jaw.....	10		
Total.....			100

COMMENTS.

This dog has a distinctive beauty all its own, and of late years has become quite popular, partly on account of its intelligence and partly on account of its picturesque appearance. Some specimens are not disposed much to make friends with strangers, but once you are looked upon as a member of the family, no better nor companionable dog can be found. In the head properties the stop should be well defined, and the more hair there is on the jaws, the better. Nose of any other color than black is most objectionable, and teeth that are not level are considered faulty. Ears that are large and carried erect or as seen in the rough Collie are defective. Legs that are crooked, or light of bone, are faults that cannot be overlooked, while flat or splay feet and those that are devoid of thick and hard pads are useless extremities of a Bobtail. The dog is required to be tireless in his work and be ever on the "go," so the shoulders should be sloping and properly placed into the body, which should be rather short and compact with well sprung ribs, a long weak-backed or long-legged dog being an abomination. The coat must be profuse and somewhat hard in texture, as one possessed of a woolly character carries with it a heavy penalty. The word "shock-haired" perhaps gives the best idea as to what the coat should resemble, as that conveys to one the idea of the locks of hair growing "every which way for Sunday."

In the matter of color, to the fanciers of the breed, blacks, sables and brindles are abominations, and so are to be rejected. In the matter of "tail or no tail," it must be remembered that in many litters, some puppies are born absolutely free from any semblance of a tail and others have only a very short one, and sometimes they have such as will not come under the name of "short tails." As the dog from the earliest records was used to protect the flocks and herds from wolves and other wild animals, size, without coarseness or loss of type is a quality that is greatly sought after, so that all things being equal the award will always go to the larger dog.





Group of Hounds of the Dumfrieshire Otter Hunt
(Beach Grove, Annan, Eng.)

THE OTTERHOUND

Origin.—Nothing is positively known of the origin of this breed, but it is probably a cross of the Welsh harrier, “Southern hound” and a terrier, though some say it is of Bloodhound extraction. The breed is, however, very old.

Uses.—For hunting the otter and other water animals.

*STANDARD.

General Appearance.—Always, excepting coat, it much resembles the Bloodhound; it should be perfect in symmetry, strongly built, hard and enduring, with unflinching powers of scent and a natural antipathy to the game it is bred to pursue.

Head.—Large, broader in proportion than the Bloodhound’s; forehead high; muzzle of fair length and nostrils wide. Ears long, thin and pendulous and fringed with hair.

Neck.—Not naturally long and appears shorter than it really is, on account of the abundance of hair on it.

Shoulders.—Sloping.

Legs.—Straight, and feet of good size but compact.

Back and Thighs.—Back strong and wide; ribs and particularly the back ribs well let down; thighs big and firm, and hocks well down.

Stern.—Well and thickly covered with hair and carried well up, but not curled.

Colors.—These are generally grizzle or sandy, with black and tan more or less clearly defined.

SCALE OF POINTS.

Skull.....	10	Body and loins.....	15
Jaws.....	10	Legs and feet.....	10
Eyes.....	5	Coat.....	10
Ears.....	10	Stern.....	5
Chest and shoulders.....	15	Symmetry and strength.....	10
Total.....			<hr/> 100

COMMENTS.

Though the Otterhound is built on about the same lines as the English Foxhound, he nevertheless presents a much more workmanlike and hardy appearance, due in no small degree to his rough coat. As his name implies, he is used to hunt the otter, and in order to successfully perform his duties he must, first of all, be possessed of a long head, powerful jaws and good level teeth. In order that the olfactory organs may be developed to the highest degree, the nostrils should be wide. Though the standard does not call for it the ears should be carried close to the head, as such are desired in all water dogs. Heavy shoulders and crooked front legs are glaring faults, while feet that are not compact and furnished with very hard pads become almost useless toward the end of a long hunt in the water. The back and hind-quarters are faulty if they show the slightest sign of weakness, and a dog deficient in this respect should not be a candidate for high honors. The coat of the Otterhound is one of its most essential points, though the standard makes no allusion to it whatever. In order to protect the dog as much as possible from the water, it should be not only crisp, hard and close, but it should be absolutely free from all woolly semblance, as wool certainly is not an expeller of water. Nor should it be too long. In addition to the colors given in the standard, authorities on the breed name yellow and fawn, or yellow or fawn and white, and consider black, white and tan objectionable. They also give 25 in. as the proper height for dogs, and 23 in. for bitches, while in matter of weight they give 60 to 75 lbs. to the dogs, the bitches weighing about 10 lbs. less. As a rule the Otterhound is somewhat higher on the leg than the Foxhound. Good bone is an essential quality in this breed and should be insisted upon.





Mr. Clarence H. Mackay's (253 Broadway, New York City)
"DEVONSHIRE DAN"

THE POINTER

Origin.—This dog originally came from Spain, was imported into Great Britain, and undergoing many changes, no doubt by crossing with the Foxhound, is to-day a vast improvement on the parent stock.

Uses.—Hunting all kinds of game birds.

*STANDARD.

Skull.—Of good size, but not as heavy as in the old Spanish pointer, and in a lesser degree his half-bred descendants. It should be wider across the ear than that of the setter, with the forehead rising well at the brows, showing a decided stop. A full development of the occipital protuberance is indispensable, and the upper surface should be in two slight rounded flats, with a furrow between.

Nose.—Long (4 in. to $4\frac{3}{4}$ in.) and broad, with widely-opened nostrils. The end must be moist, and in good health is cold to the touch. It should be black or very dark brown, in all but the lemons and whites, but in them it may be a deep flesh color. It should be cut off square and not pointed—known as the "snipe nose" or "pig jaw." Teeth meeting evenly.

Ears, Eyes and Lips.—Ears soft in coat, moderately long and thin in leather, not folding like the hound's, but lying flat and close to the cheeks, and set on low, without any tendency to prick. Eyes soft and of medium size; color brown, varying in shade with that of the coat. Lips well-developed and frothing when in work, but not pendent nor flew-like.

Neck.—Arched toward the head, long and round, without any approach to dew-lap or throatiness. It should come out with a graceful sweep from between the shoulder blades.

Shoulders and Chest.—These are dependent on each other for their formation. Thus a wide and hooped chest cannot have the blades lying flat against its sides; and consequently, instead of this and their sloping backward as they ought to do in order to give free action, they are upright, short and fixed. Of course, a certain width is required to give room for the lungs, but the volume required should be obtained by depth rather than width. Behind the blades the ribs should, however, be well arched, but still deep; this last, depth of back rib, is specially important.

Back, Quarters and Stifles.—These constitute the main propellers of the machine, and on their proper development the speed and power of the dog depend. The loin should be very slightly arched and full of muscle, which should run well over the back ribs; the hips should be wide, with a tendency even to raggedness, and the quarters should droop very slightly from them. These last must be full of firm muscle, and the stifles should be well bent and carried widely apart, so as to allow the hind-legs to be brought well forward in the gallop, instituting a form of action which does not tire.

Legs, Elbows and Hocks.—These chiefly bony parts, though merely the levers by which the muscles act, must be strong enough to bear the strain given them, and this must act in the straight line of progression. Substance of bone is therefore demanded, not only in the shanks but in the joints, the knees and hocks being specially required to be bony. The elbows should be well let down, giving a long upper arm, and should not be turned in or out, the latter being, however, the lesser fault of the two, as the confined elbow limits the action considerably. The reverse is the case with the hocks, which may be turned in rather than out, the former being generally accompanied by that wideness of stifles which I have already insisted on. Both hind and fore pastern should be short, nearly upright and full of bone.

Feet.—All-important; for, however fast and strong the action may be, if the feet are not well shaped and their horny covering hard, the dog will soon become foot-sore when at work, and will then refuse to leave his master's heels, however high his courage may be. Breeders have long disputed the comparative good qualities of the round cat-like foot, and the long one, resembling that of the hare. In the pointer my own opinion is in favor of the cat-foot, with the toes well arched and *close together*. This is the desideratum of the M. F. H., and I think stands work better than the hare-foot, in which the toes are not arched but still lie close together. In the setter the greater amount of hair to a certain extent condones the inherent weakness of the hare-foot; but in the pointer no such superiority can be claimed. The main point, however, is the closeness of the pads compared with the thickness of the horny covering.

Stern.—Strong in bone at the root, but should at once be reduced in size as it leaves the body, and then gradually taper to a point like a bee's sting. It should be very slightly curved; carried a little above the line of the back, and without the slightest approach to curl at the tip.

Symmetry and Quality.—The Pointer should display goodly proportion, no dog showing more difference between the “gentleman” and his opposite. It is impossible to analyze the essentials, but every judge carries the knowledge with him.

Texture.—The coat in the Pointer should be soft and mellow, but not absolutely silky.

Color.—There is now little choice, in point of fashion, between the liver and the lemon and whites. After them come the black and whites (with or without tan), then the pure black, and lastly the pure liver. Dark liver-ticked is, perhaps, the most beautiful color of all to the eye.



Mr. Geo. S. Mott's (Babylon, L. I.)
CHAMPION "PRINCÈ'S LAD"

SCALE OF POINTS.

Skull	10	Legs, elbows and hocks.	12
Nose	10	Feet	8
Ears, eyes and lips.	4	Stern	5
Neck	6	Symmetry and quality.	7
Shoulders and chest.	15	Texture of coat.	3
Back, quarters and stifles.	15	Color	5
Total			<u>100</u>

COMMENTS.

As all smooth, fine and short-coated dogs show their structural formation more clearly than the long-coated ones, their faults and deficiencies naturally are greatly accentuated, whereas a rough or long coat not infrequently covers a “multitude of sins.” The Pointer is one of the most attractive of our

sporting dogs, and his clean-cut features and outline will always secure to him many friends, even outside of the sportsman. The entire anatomy of the Pointer is one that will bear the closest study, and when it is symmetrical and correct in all respects, it has no superior in the entire canine world. The head is one of its most striking features. It should not be snipy nor short in muzzle, and the absence of the stop greatly mars the face. Ears that are large and thick in leather or set on very low are faulty, as are eyes that are other than dark, whatever the color of the body may be. Yellow, orange and lemon-colored eyes are really ugly to look at, as they are devoid of that pleasant expression which the Pointer should have, and they should accordingly be penalized. A heavy neck, one that is not well set into the shoulders or shows throatiness, is properly objected to, and likewise are considered straight shoulders, flat ribs and front legs that are not absolutely straight and of good bone. "Out at elbows" is a serious fault, and very often seen in this breed, yet it should not be. The back should not be too long nor weak, and weak hind-quarters never help a dog towards doing a hard day's work a-field. The cat-foot is now generally considered to be the proper one, as being better suited for the kind of work the Pointer is called upon to perform. A splay foot, as seen in some of our earlier dogs, is an abomination, some judges contending that it should penalize almost to disqualification. The tail that is coarse, shows an inclination to curl, or is carried over the back, is one that should prevent a Pointer from ever getting "into the money" at a dog show. As the dog is to do a deal of work straight stifles are a hinderance to him. They should be well bent and muscular.



Mr. Geo. S. Mott's (Babylon, L. I.)
CHAMPION "KING WILLIAM"



Mrs. Jos. B. Vandergrift's (Pittsburgh, Pa.)
"REIGATE NERO" AND "PRAIRIE GRACE"

THE POMERANIAN

Origin.—Pomerania, on the Baltic Sea is probably its home; it may, however, come from the Arctic regions, as it closely resembles the Samoyeds and Eskimo dogs.

Uses.—A pet dog, pure and simple.

*STANDARD.

Appearance.—The Pomeranian in build and appearance should be a compact, short-coupled dog, well knit in frame. His head and face fox-like, with small, erect ears that appear sensible to every sound; he should exhibit great intelligence in his expression, docility in his disposition, and activity and buoyancy in his deportment.

Head.—Somewhat foxy in outline, or wedge-shaped, the skull being slightly flat (although in the toy varieties the skull may be somewhat rounder) large in proportion to the muzzle, which should finish rather fine, and be free from lippiness. Teeth level, and on no account undershot. Head in its profile may exhibit a little stop which, however, must not be too pronounced, and the hair on head and face must be smooth or short-coated.

Eyes.—Medium in size, rather oblique in shape, not set too wide apart, bright and dark in color, showing great intelligence and docility of temper. In a white dog, black rims around the eyes are preferable.

Ears.—Small, and carried perfectly erect or pricked, like those of a fox, and, like the head, should be covered with soft short hair. No plucking or trimming is allowable.

Nose.—In black, black-and-tan, or white dogs, the nose should be black; in other colored Pomeranians it may more often be brown or liver colored, but in all cases the nose must be self, not parti-colored, and never white.

Neck and Shoulders.—Neck, if anything, rather short, well set in, and lion-like, covered with a profuse mane and frill of long, straight glossy hair, sweeping from the under jaw, and covering the whole of the front part of the shoulders and chest, as well as flowing on the top part of the shoulders. Shoulders tolerably clean and laid well back.

Body.—Back must be short, and the body compact, being well ribbed up, and the barrel well rounded. Chest deep, and not too wide.



Mrs. Jos. B. Vandergrift's (Pittsburgh, Pa.)
"REIGATE NERO"

Legs.—Fore-legs be perfectly straight, of medium length, not such as would be termed either "leggy" or "low on leg" but in due proportion in length and strength to a well balanced frame, and the fore-legs and thighs well feathered, feet small and compact in shape.

Tail.—Tail is a characteristic of the breed, and should be well twisted right up from the root tightly over the back, or lying flat on the back slightly on either side, and profusely covered with long hair, spreading out and flowing over the back.

Coat.—Properly speaking there should be two coats, an under and over coat, the one a soft, fluffy under coat, and the other a long, perfectly straight and glistening coat, covering the whole of the body, being very abundant round the neck and fore part of the shoulders and chest, where it should



Miss Ives' (Adswold Lanc, Stockport, Eng.)
 "BOY BLUE"

form a frill of long flowing hair, extending over the shoulders as previously described. Hind-quarters, like those of the Collie, should be similarly clad with long hair or feathering from the top of the rump to the hocks. Hair on tail must be, as previously described, profuse and flowing over the back.

Color.—The following colors are admissible: White, black, blue, brown, black-and-tan, fawn, sable, red and parti-colors. The whites quite free from lemon or any color, and the blacks, blues, browns, black-and-tan, and reds free from white. A few white hairs in any of the self-colors shall not absolutely disqualify, but should carry great weight against a dog. In parti-colored dogs, the colors should be evenly distributed on the body. Whole-colored dogs with a white foot, or feet, leg or legs, are decidedly objectionable and should be discouraged, and cannot compete as whole colored specimens. In mixed classes, *i. e.* where whole-colored and parti-colored Pomeranians compete together, the preference should, if in other points they are equal, be given to the whole-colored specimens.

N. B. Where classification by weight is made, the following scale, the most suitable division, should be adopted by show committees: 1st. Not exceeding 8 lbs. (toys). 2nd. Exceeding 8 lbs. Where classification by color is made, the following should be adopted: 1st. Black. 2nd. White. 3rd. Any color other than white or black.

*SCALE OF POINTS.

Appearance.....	15	Body.....	10
Head.....	5	Legs.....	5
Eyes.....	5	Tail.....	10
Ears.....	5	Coat.....	25
Nose.....	5	Color.....	10
Neck and shoulders.....	5		
Total.....			100

COMMENTS.

For a great many years this dog has been variously known under the names of Loup-loup, Wolf-dog, Fox-dog, Pomeranian and Spitz, the latter carrying with it in this country a most unenviable reputation, but whether deserved or not is a question. The dog as referred to was much larger than those now used as show dogs, but it is much feared that the disposition is but little different, which at all times is none of the sweetest and therefore not to be desired in a house dog. Within the past five years these dogs have grown wonderfully in popularity, not only on the other side of the ocean, but in this country as well. Long prices are now obtained for them, and they seem to have the supremacy above all the other toys, the popular fancy



Miss Ives' (Adswold Lane, Stockport, Eng.)
"PREMIER BLUE JACKET"

running to all the various colors and combinations of colors except white, though good ones of that color are not easy to be found. The standard makes two classifications as to weight, and while the first calls for those not exceeding 8 lbs., in this class the smaller they are the better, those weighing about 4 lbs. being particularly desirable, provided that they are healthy and strong. From the information obtainable from all sources, it does not seem that these dogs have ever been crossed with any other breed, so it is no very difficult task to breed to form. The greatest difficulty seems to breed to correct type of head and length of coat. Many otherwise good specimens are furnished with a most decided stop that gives the head the appearance of being round, and the muzzle being just stuck into it, as it were. This is a most decided blemish, and should be studiously avoided. The teeth should invariably be level, and any departure in this direction should be penalized.

Dogs possessed of long hair on the face and head are not candidates for prizes in the show ring, and light eyes in any of the various colored breeds, or rose-ears are faults that cannot be overlooked. The absence of the frill about the neck and any tendency to a curly coat are two features of this breed that must ever be guarded against, even as in the Rough Collie. A long-backed, crooked fore-legged, flat-sided Pomeranian is an abomination to every lover of the breed, while the tail not carried in the manner called for in the standard is a blemish that must carry with it a heavy penalty, as this end of the dog is one of its most charming characteristics. As it is essentially a pet dog, and one to be taken in the household, the smaller it can be bred the better.



Mrs. Margaret Boutcher s (Osborne House, Wellington Road, S. Hounslow's, Eng.)

"LADY WOLFINA"



Mrs. Geo. Holmes' (Rock Springs, Stamford Conn.,) white poodles
"LIELA" AND "QUEENIE"

RED (OR BROWN) AND WHITE POODLE

The origin, uses and scale of points are the same as the Black Poodle, except:

Eyes.—Should be yellow or light blue, free from black rims around the eye-lids.

Nose.—Red or liver-colored.

Nails.—Red or pink.

Back.—The ticks or spots on the back should be red or liver, and the whole body should be free from black ticks.



Mr. A. H. Megson's (The Priory, Sale, Cheshire, Eng.)
CHAMPION "ORMSKIRK EMERALD"

THE ROUGH-COATED COLLIE

Origin.—It is among the oldest of known breeds of dogs, and probably came from India. Buffon, the great writer, considers it the parent of all dogs.

Uses.—Attending flocks of sheep and herds of cattle.

*STANDARD.

Head.—Skull flat, moderately wide between the ears, and gradually tapering to the eyes. There should be but a very slight depression at the stop. The proper width of skull necessarily depends upon the combined length of skull and muzzle, for what would be a thick or too broad a skull in one dog is not necessarily so in another of same girth, but better supported by length of muzzle. It must also be considered in conjunction with the size of the dog, and should incline to lightness, accompanied by cleanness of outline of cheeks and jaws. A heavy-headed dog lacks the bright, alert and full-of-sense look so much to be desired. On the other hand the attenuated head is most frequently seen with small terrier eyes, which show no character. Muzzle of fair length and tapering to the nose, which should be black; it must not show weakness nor appear snipy. Teeth of good size and even. The English standard says, "Mouth the least bit overshot," but this is by no means desirable and if at all exaggerated should be treated as a malformation.

Eyes.—There being no "brow" in which to set the eyes, they are necessarily placed obliquely, the upper portion of the muzzle being dropped or chiseled to give them the necessary forward look out. They should be of

medium size, never showing too light in comparison with the color of coat, nor with a yellow ring. Expression full of intelligence, and a bright "what is it" look when on the alert or listening to orders; this is, of course, largely contributed to by the throwing up of the ears which accompanies the "*qui vive*" attitude.

Ears.—Can hardly be too small if carried properly; if too small they are apt to be thrown quite erect or prick-eared; and if large they either cannot be lifted properly off the head, or, if lifted, they show out of proportion. When in repose they are folded lengthwise and thrown back into the frill; on the alert they are thrown up and drawn closer together on the top of the skull. They should be carried about three-quarters erect. A prick-eared dog should be penalized. So much attention having of late been given to securing very high carriage of ears, it has resulted in reaching the other extreme in some cases, and that is now necessary to guard against.

Neck.—Muscular, and of sufficient length to give the dog a fine upstanding appearance and show off the frill, which should be very full.

Body.—Rather long, ribs well rounded, chest deep but of fair breadth behind the shoulders, which should have good slope. Loins slightly arched, showing power.

Legs.—Fore-legs straight and muscular, with a fair amount of bone, the fore-arm moderately fleshy; pasterns showing flexibility without weakness; hind-legs less fleshy, very sinewy, and hocks and stifles well bent. Feet oval in shape, soles well padded, and toes arched and close together.

Tail.—Moderately long, carried low when the dog is quiet, the end having an upward twist or "swirl," gaily when excited but not carried over the back.

Coat.—This is a very important point. The coat, except on the head and legs, should be abundant, the outer coat harsh to the touch, the inner coat soft and furry and very close, so close that it is difficult on parting the hair to see the skin. Mane and frill should be very abundant. Mask or face smooth, fore-legs slightly feathered, hind-legs below the hocks smooth. Hair on tail very profuse, and on hips long and bushy.

Color.—Immaterial, though a richly colored or nicely marked dog has undoubtedly a considerable amount of weight with judges—the black and tan with white frill and collar, or the still more showy sable, with perfect white markings, will generally win, other things being equal.

Size.—Dogs 22 to 24 ins. at the shoulder, bitches 20 to 22 ins. Weight, dogs 45 to 65 lbs., bitches 40 to 50 lbs.

Expression.—This is one of the most important points in considering the relative value of Collies. "Expression" like the term "character" is difficult to define in words. It is not a fixed point as is color, weight or height, and is something the uninitiated can only properly understand by optical illustration. It is the combined product of the shape of the skull and muzzle, the set, size, shape and color of the eyes, and the position and carriage of the ears.

General Character.—A lithe, active dog, with no useless timber about him, his deep chest showing strength, his sloping shoulders and well-bent hocks indicating speed, and his face high intelligence. As a whole, he should present an elegant and pleasing outline, quite distinct from any other breed, and show great strength and activity.

Faults.—Domed skull, high peaked occipital bone, heavy pendulous ears, or the other extreme, prick ears, short tail, or tail curled over the back.

The following scales of points are those adopted by the Collie clubs of England and Scotland. Neither club recommends point judging, the figures merely showing on which "properties" the greater stress is laid:



Mr. T. H. Stretch's (Ormskirk, Lancashire, Eng.)
"ORMSKIRK COMMANDER"

ENGLISH.

Head and expression.....	15	Back and loins.....	10
Ears.....	10	Brush.....	5
Neck and shoulders.....	10	Coat with frill.....	20
Legs and feet.....	15	Size.....	5
Hind-quarters.....	10		
Total.....			100

SCOTTISH.

Head.....	15	Legs and feet.....	15
Eyes.....	5	Brush or tail.....	5
Ears.....	10	Coat.....	20
Neck and shoulders.....	10	Size and general appearance.....	10
Body.....	10		
Total.....			100

COMMENTS.

In the Collie we certainly have one of the most attractive members of the entire canine family. It is a question if the radical changes that have taken place in this breed within the last decade have been of a character to improve it. Long, lean, narrow, Greyhound-like heads, entirely devoid of that character which we have been accustomed to look for in this dog, seem today to be far too numerous, while lightness of bone prevails entirely too much. The skull should not be heavy, as such formation detracts greatly from the beauty of the head. Extremes of either are undesirable, but the proper balancing is what is to be desired, and this cannot be attained where one is out of proportion to the other. The head of the Collie is one of the features that distinguish him from all the other breeds, and when he loses that individuality much of his charm is lost. An emphatic stop, weak muzzle, small or terrier-like eyes, and prick ears or ears that are heavy in leather, are to be studiously avoided, while a skull that is domed or with a pronounced occipital bone is declared to be most faulty. The Collie club of Scotland accords 30 points, out of a possible 100, to the head, so it is clearly to be seen how important a feature it is regarded, and as such it should be bred as near to the standard as possible. Allow it to lose its individuality and you simply have a dog with long hair, not the true Collie. Eyes that are other than brown, excepting in the case of "merles," are not wanted, and teeth that are not even are objectionable, though the English club's standard says that a "very slight unevenness is permissible," due perhaps to the fact that even ones are not so common as they should be. The Englishman says that the nose "must" be black, while our standard simply states that it "should" be so. A dog whose neck is short or thin, or which is devoid of a full complement of frill, is lacking in one of the essential features of the breed. As the dog is primarily to be used in the field and the showing of him on the bench only an incident in his career, he should have good straight fore-legs, with plenty of bone, shoulders sloping, not too long a body, well-sprung ribs, strong in the hind-quarters and with well bent hocks. Splay feet or those that are weak in the pads are most undesirable, as unfitting the dog to do his duty in caring for the sheep, for if he chances to have a flock of Welchmen they are quite as likely to keep him busy as to let him rest the whole day. The tail should never be carried over the back. The coat of the Collie is one of his most beautiful points, but it is greatly to be feared that, as in the Yorkshire terrier, too much both of stamina and other essential qualities have been of late years sacrificed to an inordinate growth. It is only 20 points out of the 100, yet it will not be denied that within the past decade some judges, in their decisions, have accorded it fully 50 points, and weeds and wastrels possessed of grand coats have won over dogs that as all-round specimens simply outclassed them. Heads and coats seem to have been all that were sought after in the Collie, and now the sower must gather his crop, even though it may not be altogether to his liking. Extremes in any breed are objectionable and it is to be hoped that the Collie will not be subjected to further "improvements" as just alluded to. "Time," however, generally rights all wrongs. In addition to what the standard calls for in the coat the word "dense" might be added without prejudice to the meaning which is desired to be conveyed.



Mr. Frank Jay Gould's (Lyndhurst Kennels, Tarrytown, N. Y.)
CHAMPION "MARVELCROFT"

THE ROUGH-COATED ST. BERNARD

For origin, uses, etc., see the smooth-coated St. Bernard.

*STANDARD.

The rough-coated dog is perfectly similar to the smooth-coated dog with the exception of the coat which is not so "stock-haarig" (broken haired) but moderately long, flat to slightly wavy, but which ought never to be either rolled or curly, neither ought it to be shaggy. On the back, especially from the region of the haunches to the rump, the hair is generally more wavy; this is moreover also slightly noticeable in the short-haired dogs, even in those from the Hospice.

The tail is bushy, well covered with moderately long hair. Rolled or lanky hair on the tail is not desirable. A tail with parted hair or feathered is faulty. Face and ears are covered with soft and short hair; longer, silky hair is allowable at the base of the ears, in fact this is nearly always the case. Fore-legs only slightly feathered; thighs very bushy.

Faults are especially all such formations as indicate a Newfoundland cross, such as sway-back, disproportionately long back, hocks too much bent and spaces between the toes, with upward growing hair.



Her Majesty, Alexandra, Queen Consort of England's
* CHAMPION "ALEX."

THE RUSSIAN WOLFHOUND

Origin.—The Russians themselves do not seem to have an exact or even a clear idea as to the origin of this breed. It is in all probability a native of Persia, as it is more like the dog of that nation than it is like the Deerhound. It is, however, of the Greyhound family.

Uses.—Attacking wolves and foxes, though it can rarely single-handed kill the former.

*STANDARD.

Head.—Long and lean. Skull flat and narrow; stop not perceptible, and muzzle long and tapering. Head from the forehead to the tip of the nose should be so fine that the shape and direction of the bones and principal veins can be seen clearly; and in profile should appear rather Roman-nosed. Bitches should be even narrower in head than dogs. Eyes dark, expressive, almond-shaped, and not too far apart. Ears, like those of a Greyhound; small, thin, and placed well back on the head, with the tips, when thrown back, almost touching behind the occiput.

Neck.—The head should be carried somewhat low, with the neck continuing the line of the back.

Shoulders.—Clean, and sloping well back.

Chest.—Deep, and somewhat narrow.

* By the courtesy of Her Majesty.

Back.—Rather bony, and free from any cavity in the spinal column, the arch in the back being more marked in the dog than in the bitch.

Loins.—Broad and very powerful, with plenty of muscular development.

Thighs.—Long and well developed, with good second thigh.

Ribs.—Slightly sprung at the angle of the ribs; deep, reaching to the elbow, and even lower.

Fore-legs.—Lean and straight. Seen from the front they should be narrow, and from the side broad at the shoulders, and narrowing gradually down to the foot, the bone appearing flat and not round as in the Foxhound.

Hind-legs.—The least thing under the body when standing still, not straight, and the stifle slightly bent.

Muscles.—Well distributed and highly developed.

Pasterns.—Strong.

Feet.—Like those of a Deerhound, rather long; the toes close together and well arched.

Coat.—Long, silky (not woolly), either flat, wavy or rather curly. On the head, ears, and front legs it should be short and smooth; on the neck the frill should be profuse and rather curly; on the chest and rest of body, tail and hind-quarters, it should be long. Tail well-feathered.

Tail.—Long, well-feathered, and not gaily carried.

Height.—At shoulder 28 in. upwards; bitches, 26 in. upwards.

Weight.—Dogs, from 75 to 105 lbs.; bitches, 60 to 80 lbs.

Faults.—Head, short or thick; too much stop; parti-colored nose; eyes too wide apart; heavy ears; heavy shoulders; wide chest; "barrel" ribbed; dew-claws; elbows turned out, wide behind.

SCALE OF POINTS.

Head and muzzle.....	15	Thighs and hocks.....	10
Eyes and ears.....	10	Legs and feet.....	10
Neck and chest.....	10	Stern.....	5
Back and loins.....	15	Coat.....	5
Ribs.....	10	General symmetry.....	10
Total.....			100

COMMENTS.

The standard used by the Russians in judging this breed proved to be so unsatisfactory that the English fanciers very wisely formulated one of their own and while it is not perfect, if followed closely, will greatly improve the breed.

The head as too often seen, is heavy and coarse and decidedly lacking that elegance which should characterize it. Again, there are heads which are expressionless, and attenuated to the degree of being a deformity, neither of which should be perpetuated. The head should be *very* narrow

and long, exceedingly well filled out *before* the eyes, indicating strength where strength is required, yet wholly free from coarseness. Eyes that are other than dark, especially yellow eyes, are decidedly objectionable. Low set on ears, or large ones, are not to be sought after. A neck that is very long does not add to the beauty of the dog, nor do heavy shoulders, both of which formations are especially noticeable in some of our noted winners. The standard calls for a very deep chest and rather flat sides, just the opposite to what is required in the Greyhound. Other faults that are very pronounced are crooked front legs and splay feet, as well as shoulders that are heavy and tight. These are decided blemishes and should not be perpetuated. "Hind-legs the least thing under the body" may be good in



Her Grace, The Duchess of Newcastle's (Clumber, Worksop, Notts, Eng.)
* CHAMPION "VELSK"

theory but in practice it is a failure in a dog that is for the chase. The color question vexed the fancy for a long while, black, white, and tan being the bone of contention. Inasmuch as these colors are purely hound colors, and a large proportion of the dogs in the Imperial kennels of Russia possess them, they are now accepted, though they are not so pleasing to the eye as the combinations of white, lemon, orange and blue. As the embargo on the dark colors has been raised all hound colors are now admissible. Too much attention cannot be given to the coat, which should *never* be kinky nor curly nor woolly nor short, and where any of these defects appear they should carry with them a penalty. The coat should be as long as it is possible to grow it, soft and silky, flat or wavy.

* By the courtesy of Her Grace.

The body of the Russian Wolfhound is in itself very peculiar, and wholly different from that of any of the hound family. It is certainly a distinctive feature and should be found in every good specimen. Viewed from the front it forms a perfect V, *i. e.* very narrow at the chest bone and as the ribs rise they broaden out very much, so that the back becomes very broad and flat, and this characteristic is greatly accentuated in the bitches. While this formation is very peculiar, it nevertheless gives plenty of room for the heart and lungs to act. A great fault in this breed is lightness of bone. It should not exist.

Her Grace, the Duchess of Newcastle, who has perhaps the finest kennels of Russian Wolfhounds in the world, and is herself not only a great enthusiast but a most capable judge of the breed, writes recently in the *Stockkeeper* (London, Eng.), "With regard to depth of chest, a Borzoi's cannot be too deep, but at the same time there must be spring of ribs. Flat-sided, shelly Borzois must not be encouraged unless we want to spoil the breed. I have had several drop dead from over-running and in each instance they were flat-sided ones. Sverkay, a dog I imported, is perfect in this point, also in hind-quarters and carriage of stern, in fact were he only finer in head and softer in expression he would be a model of the true stamp and type of a good Russian Borzoi."

The Author, while giving due deference to the opinions of so capable a judge as Her Grace, must certainly take exception to the remark that the "chest cannot be too deep" as applied to either the Greyhound or the Borzoi. Inordinate depth is a great source of trouble to a speedy dog, as in going over stubble or recently cleared ground the chest is *sure* to be lacerated and sometime very badly too. The Author's Champion Lancashire Witch, considered one of the grandest Greyhound bitches ever seen on the English or American benches, was so deep in chest that in coursing she literally tore her chest to pieces and had to go into the hospital for repairs after one course, thus spoiling all her chances for a win.

Where there is sufficient breadth of back and sufficient depth of chest to give the heart and lungs all the room they *require*, there does not seem to be any very strong reason to change the formation of the Borzoi's ribs simply to have them like the Greyhound's. This formation is a characteristic of the breed, and while ribs that are so flat as to be a detriment should be discouraged, still the back and chest formation of the Borzoi must *not* be sacrificed and so rob him of his individuality.





Mrs. Alice Kindell's (Oakfield, Kingsbury, London, N. W. Eng.)
"SATINITAS"

THE SCHIPPERKE

Origin.—Wholly Dutch, but how far back it dates is unknown.

Uses.—The canal boatmen in Holland use this little dog as a guard against intruders, as well as to advise the captains of an approaching boat. It will kill rats and other small vermin, swim like a duck, and as a companion it is not surpassed.

*STANDARD.

Head.—Foxy in type. Skull should not be round, but broad and with little stop. Muzzle moderate in length, fine but not weak, and well filled out under the eyes. Nose black and small; eyes dark brown, small, more round than oval, and not full; bright and full of expression. Teeth strong and level.

Ears.—Shape: Of moderate length, not too broad at base, tapering to a point. Carriage: Stiffly erect, and when in that position, the inside edge to form as near as possible a right angle with the skull, and strong enough not to be bent otherwise than lengthwise.

Neck.—Strong, full and rather short, set broad on the shoulders and stiffly arched.

Shoulders.—Muscular and sloping, chest broad and deep in brisket; back short, straight and strong, with loins powerful and well drawn up from the brisket.

Legs and Feet.—Fore-legs perfectly straight, well under the body, with bone in proportion to the body. Hind-legs strong, muscular, with hocks well let down. Feet small, cat-like and standing well on its toes; nails black.

Hind-quarters.—Fine compared to the fore-parts, muscular and well developed thighs, tailless, and rump well rounded.

Coat.—Black, abundant, dense and harsh, smooth on the head, ears and legs, lying close on the backs and sides, but erect and thick round the neck, forming a mane and frill, and well feathered on back of thighs.

Weight.—About 12 lbs.



Miss L. A. Lupton's (34 Bedford Road, Richmond, Surrey, Eng.)
"RANJI"

General Appearance.—A small cobby animal, with sharp expression, intensely lively, presenting the appearance of being always on the alert.

Disqualifying Points.—Drop or semi-erect ears.

Faults.—White hairs are objected to, but are not disqualifying.

*SCALE OF POINTS.

Head, nose, eyes, teeth.....	20	Hind-legs.....	5
Ears.....	10	Feet.....	5
Neck, shoulders, chest.....	10	Hind-quarters.....	10
Back, loins.....	5	Coat and color.....	20
Fore-legs.....	5	General appearance.....	10
Total.....			100

COMMENTS.

In the Schipperke (pronounced Skipper-kee) we have one of the smartest and perkier little dogs known to the fancier, and he is unsurpassed as a companion. He takes as readily to water as a duck and will kill rats and chase a rabbit with as much pleasure as any terrier. While he is generally supposed to be born tailless, it is not always the case, and the surgeon's knife is therefore called in to remove the offending member. The presence of a decided stop and the absence of the foxy type of head are two glaring faults in the Schipperke, and while the muzzle is fine it should not show weakness nor should it be undershot or overshot as the dog must be capable of killing vermin. Light colored eyes are most objectionable and semi-erect ears are placed in the same category. A long neck or one that is devoid of the ruff or as it is sometimes called the mane, are two points that must be guarded against. A long-bodied dog or one that is devoid of a sharp, bright expression is surely not a candidate for high honors.

The standard calls only for a black coat, but in Holland the fawns are very popular, and some very good white ones have been shown from time to time. The coat should not be thin, too long nor too silky nor wavy but be dense and harsh. In matter of weight, the Belgian Club makes two classes, one from 9 to 12 lbs. and the other from 12 to 20 lbs. but as this dog is used about the house, 12 lbs. seem to be plenty large enough. As coat (including the mane) and color count 20 points, these features should not be overlooked, some good judges and fanciers as well claiming that the mane is a distinctive feature of the breed.





Mr. J. L. Little's (Newcastle Kennels, Brookline, Mass.)
CHAMPION "MODEL"

THE SCOTTISH TERRIER

Origin.—Nothing is definitely known of this breed, though it was for years known in Scotland as the Skye terrier.

Uses.—Unearthing vermin, badgers, foxes, etc.

*STANDARD.

General Appearance.—The face should wear a very sharp, bright and active expression, and the head should be carried up. The dog, owing to the shortness of his coat, appears to be higher on the leg than he really is, but at the same time he should look compact, and possessed of great muscle in his hind-quarters. In fact, a Scottish terrier, though essentially a terrier, cannot be too powerfully put together, and should be about 9 in. to 12 in. in height.

Skull.—Proportionately long, slightly domed, and covered with short, hard hair, about three-quarters of an inch long, or less. It should not be quite flat, as there should be a sort of stop, or drop between the eyes.

Muzzle.—Very powerful, and gradually tapering toward the nose, which should always be black and of a good size. Jaws perfectly level and the teeth square, though the nose projects somewhat over the mouth, which gives the impression of the upper jaw being longer than the under one.

Eyes.—A dark brown or hazel color; set wide apart, small, piercing, very bright, and rather sunken.

Ears.—Very small, prick or half-prick (the former is preferable), but never drop. They should also be sharp-pointed, and the hair on them should not be long, but velvety, and they should not be cut. Ears free from any fringe at the top.

Neck.—Short, thick, and muscular; strongly set on sloping shoulders.

Chest.—Broad in comparison to the size of the dog, and proportionately deep.

Body.—Of moderate length, but not so long as a Skye's, and rather flat-sided; well ribbed up and exceedingly strong in hind-quarters.



Mrs. Jack Brazier's (Bay Shore, L. I.)
"BLAIR ATHOL"

Legs and Feet.—Both fore and hind-legs short and very heavy in bone, the former being straight and well set on under the body, as the Scotch terrier should not be out at elbows. Hocks bent and the thighs very muscular; and the feet strong, small and thickly covered with short hair, the fore-feet being larger than the hind ones and well let down on the ground.

Tail.—About 7 in. long, never docked, carried with a slight bend and often gaily.

Coat.—Rather short (about 2 in.), intensely hard and wiry in texture, and very dense all over the body.

Size.—About 16 lbs. to 18 lbs. for a bitch, 18 lbs. to 20 lbs. for a dog.

Colors.—Steel or iron-grey, brindled or grizzled, black, sandy and wheaten. White markings are objectionable and can only be allowed on the chest, and that to a small extent.

FAULTS.

Muzzle: Either under or overhung. Large or light-colored eyes. Ears that are large, round at the points or drop. It is also a fault if they are too heavily covered with hair. Coat: Any silkiness or wave or tendency to curl is a serious blemish, as is also an open coat. Size: Specimens over 18 lbs. should not be encouraged.

*SCALE OF POINTS.

Skull.....	5	Legs and feet.....	10
Muzzle.....	5	Tail.....	2½
Eyes.....	5	Coat.....	15
Ears.....	10	Size.....	10
Neck.....	5	Color.....	2½
Chest.....	5	General appearance.....	10
Body.....	15		
Total.....			100

COMMENTS.

The continued efforts of one or two of our prominent fanciers to popularize this breed are at last bearing fruit and it looks now as if the public is beginning to appreciate this, one of the most charming terriers known to the "fancy." The dog is being taken into the household as a companion, and a right good one he is, too, and instead of all the good ones



Mr. H. J. Ludlow's (White House, Bromsgrove, Worcestershire, Eng.)
CHAMPION "KILMARN"



Mr. Fayette C. Ewing's (Nosegay Kennels, Webster Groves, Mo.)
"NOSEGAY SWEET WILLIAM"

being held by one or two exhibitors, they are rapidly being distributed all over the country, showing that his sterling qualities are being recognized. Though this breed has been variously known as the Skye terrier, Scotch terrier, the Scot's terrier, the Highland terrier, the Cairn terrier and the Die Hards, the public now know him only as the Scottish terrier. "Scotty" should be every inch a terrier, not too long in body nor too long on the legs. In addition to the faults as quoted from the standard there might be added that most fanciers consider that the faulty ears as spoken of should carry a *very heavy penalty* with them. Absence of stop, a skull much domed, weak before the eyes, or eyes set close together or devoid of snap and life, and uneven teeth, are very undesirable qualities. A Scottish terrier can as easily be too wide in front as he can be too narrow. The body must not be too long nor be sway-backed, nor should it be barrel shaped. Crooked fore-legs are no longer wanted in this breed and they must be straight in all that the word implies, strong and muscular, a light-boned, crooked-legged, out-at-the-elbows dog being considered an abomination. In regard to the coat perhaps the word "crisp" might be added as expressing just another additional description. At all times it should be very dense and "storm resisting," as the dog is a most excellent water dog and fears nothing. He is perhaps the least prone of any of the terriers to "scrap" with every dog he sees, but when "it is up to him" he pays all scores then and there with his powerful jaws. Again, perhaps no dog, as a rule, breeds truer to type than this one, which makes it especially comforting when one commences mating. One can thus form some reasonable conjecture as to what the product will be or rather what it ought to be.

A word of advice to the prospective buyer of a Scottish terrier. The Club's standard calls for "straight fore-legs" but it does not enumerate crooked ones among the "Faults." If one will only look about the shows

for straight fore-legs in the Scottie he will be surprised to find how few there are that can with even the greatest charity be called "straight." If exhibitors are talked with in relation to this defect many will say "we don't require them straight." This is not true. They *are* required but they are very difficult to get, so in purchasing either a dog or a bitch for breeding purposes look well to the straightness of the fore-legs as the time is not very far distant when the crooked ones will be heavily penalized. There is no earthly reason why they should be crooked but there is *every* reason why they should be straight.



Mr. Fayette C. Ewing's (Nosegay Kennels, Webster Groves, Mo.)
"BABERTON LASS"



His Majesty, Edward VII, King of England's
* "LUSKA R."

SIBERIAN SLEDGE DOG

Luska R. is considered by judges of foreign dogs to be one of the finest on the benches of the English shows and has already won seventy-three first prizes which achievement certainly attests the high quality of the dog. Luska R. was imported into England in 1895 by an explorer returning from Siberia and was soon afterwards purchased by His Majesty.

* By the courtesy of His Majesty.



Miss A. K. Clifton's (Cliff End, Manor Road, Bournemouth, Eng.)
"WOLVERLEY DENNIS"

THE SKYE TERRIER

Origin.—This is entirely lost. It is indigenous, no doubt, to Scotland.

Uses.—A good, gamy vermin dog, hardy and tough.

*STANDARD.

Head.—Long, with powerful jaws and incisive teeth closing level, or upper jaw just fitting over under. Skull: Wide at front of brow, narrowing between ears, and tapering gradually towards muzzle, with little falling in between or behind the eyes. Eyes: Hazel, medium size, close set. Muzzle: Always black.

Ears (prick or pendant).—When prick, not large, erect at outer edges, and slanting towards each other at inner, from peak to skull. When pendent, larger, hanging straight, lying flat, and close at front.

Body.—Pre-eminently long and low. Shoulders broad, chest deep, ribs well sprung and oval shaped, giving flattish appearance to sides. Hind-quarters and flank full, and well developed. Back level and slightly declining from top of hip joints to shoulders. Neck long and gently crested.

Tail.—When hanging, upper half perpendicular, under half thrown backwards in a curve. When raised, a prolongation of the incline of the back, and not rising higher nor curling up.

Legs.—Short, straight and muscular. No dew-claws. Feet large and pointing forward.

Coat (double).—An under, short, close, soft and woolly. An over, long, averaging 5½ inches, hard, straight, flat, and free from crisp or curl. Hair on head shorter, softer and veiling forehead and eyes; on ears, overhanging inside, falling down and mingling with side locks, not heavily, but surrounding the ear like a fringe, and allowing its shape to appear. Tail also gracefully feathered.

Color (any variety).—Dark or light blue or gray, or fawn with black points. Shade of head and legs approximating that of body.

1. AVERAGE MEASURE.

Dog. Height, at shoulder, 9 in.
 Length, back of skull to root of tail, 22½ in.; muzzle to back of skull, 8½ in.; root of tail to tip joint, 9 in. Total length, 40 in.
 Bitch. Half an in. lower, and two and a half in. shorter than dog, all parts proportional; thus, body 21 in. head 8, and tail 8½; total, 37½ in.

2. AVERAGE WEIGHT.

Dog, 18 lbs.; Bitch, 16 lbs. No dog shall be over 20 lbs. nor under 16 lbs.; and no bitch should be over 18 lb., nor under 14 lb.

3. POINTS, WITH VALUE.

Size.	Height with length and proportions, 10 in. high.....	5	•
	9 in. high.....	10	15
	8½ in. high.....	15	
	Scale for bitches one half in. lower throughout.		
Head.	Skull and eyes.....	10	
	Jaws and teeth.....	5	15
Ears.	Carriage, with shape, size, and feather.....		10
Body.	Back and neck.....	10	
	Chest and ribs.....	5	15
Tail.	Carriage and feather.....		10
Legs.	Straightness and shortness.....	5	
	Strength.....	5	10
Coat.	Hardness.....	10	
	Lankness.....	5	20
	Length.....	5	
Color and condition.....			5
Total.....			100

4. JUDICIAL AWARDS.

1. Over extreme weight to be handicapped, 5 points per lb. of excess.
2. Over or undershot mouth to disqualify.
3. Doctored tail or ears to disqualify.
4. No extra value for greater length of coat than 5½ in.
 Not to be commended under a total of 60%.
 Not to be highly commended under a total of 65%.
5. Not to be very highly commended under a total of 70%.
 No specials to be given under a total of 75%.

COMMENTS.

The Skye and the Scottish terriers seem to be badly mixed up in the question of origin, but as that is not of vital importance it were better to pass on. The latter dog we all know is every inch a terrier and is used as such, while at this present moment the Skye seems to be kept almost as an exhibition dog, his long soft coat and shaggy head making him more fit to adorn a drawing-room than baiting a badger or unearthing a fox. That he

was once a dog with a hard coat seems an acknowledged fact and as such he should be useful, as he certainly is very game, but the Yorkshire-like coat that he today grows is hardly the sort that is wanted in one which is to do the work that any terrier might be called upon to do. And by way of parenthesis, it may be remarked that the coat of the show Skye of today is simply a marvel of silky beauty. A long muzzle, powerful jaws, level teeth, little or no stop, are essential qualities in all good Skyes. The prick-ear seems now to be the most acceptable and it certainly is far more gamy-looking and gives the dog a brighter and more wide-awake appearance than the pendant one. Length of body and height at shoulder are two of the prime factors that go to make up the perfect dog. Broad shoulders, a deep chest and a perfectly level back are qualities greatly sought after in this breed. The standard well expresses all the cardinal points of this dog, and if the judges follow it as they are expected to the breed will improve. The coat on a large proportion of the prize winners of today is as soft as silk, whereas the standard calls for one that is "hard."



Mrs. Emelie M. Hughes's (The Shrubbery, Wolverley, Kidderminster, Eng.)
CHAMPION "WOLVERLEY JOCK"



Mrs. A. Brigham's (Glashgar, Bridlington Quay East, Yorks, Eng.)
CHAMPION "ROCKCLIFFE VETO"

THE SMOOTH-COATED COLLIE

Origin.—Nothing is positively known of the origin of this breed, except that it is bred almost entirely in the north of England.

Uses.—Attending flocks of sheep and herds of cattle.

*STANDARD.

Head.—Should be in proportion to dog's size; skull moderately wide between the ears, and flat, tapering to the end of the muzzle, which ought to be of a fair length, but not too snipy, with only a slight stop.

Teeth.—Strong and white; the top jaw fitting nicely over the lower, and where much over or at all undershot it should count against the dog.

Eyes.—Almond shaped, set obliquely in the head, and the shade consistent with the color of the dog. A full or staring eye is very objectionable.

Ears.—Small, and when the dog's attention is attracted, carried semi-erect; but when in repose it is natural for them to be laid back.

Neck.—Long and well arched and shoulders muscular and sloping.

Back.—Rather long, strong and straight, loin slightly arched and chest fairly deep but not too wide.

Fore-legs.—Straight and muscular, with a fair amount of bone.

Hind-legs.—Rather wide apart, with stifle well bent, forming sickle hocks.

Feet.—Compact, knuckles well sprung, claws strong and close together; pads cannot be too hard.

Coat.—Dense, short, flat coat, of good texture, with an abundance of over-coat.

Symmetry.—The dog should be of fair length on the leg, and his movements active and graceful.

Height.—Dogs 22 in. to 24 in., bitches 20 in. to 22 in.

Tail.—Medium length, and when the dog is standing quietly should be slightly raised, but more so when excited.

*SCALE OF POINTS.

Head.....	25	Legs and feet.....	15
Ears.....	15	Coat.....	25
Body.....	15	Tail.....	5
Total.....			100

COMMENTS.

These dogs do not seem to grow very rapidly in public favor, though for working in very rough or hilly country they are much better suited than the rough variety, and are much faster workers, too. No mention whatever is made of the color of the coat in the standard, and the description of the color of the eye is also somewhat ambiguous. The color of the coat is frequently brown, black and white, black white and tan, and tortoise shell, but the most popular and consequently most sought after is what is called "merled," which is a sort of mottled or marbled effect and therefore exceedingly attractive, especially when the dog has "wall eyes." The same faults that are found in the Rough Collie are found in the smooth variety and the only point of difference is the coat. This should be very smooth, no long hairs nor feathers being found on any part of the body, especially on the hind-quarters and stern, where they are most likely to be found.





Mr. G. M. Carnochan's (Riverdale-on-the-Hudson, N. Y.)
CHAMPION "CLAUDE DUVAL"

THE SMOOTH-COATED FOX TERRIER

Origin.—Evidently a very judicious cross between a Beagle and a Bull terrier.

Uses.—It is essentially a vermin dog of the very highest order and capable of worrying a fox when it has taken to earth. It is used by the mill operatives in some parts of England for coursing rabbits.

*STANDARD.

Head.—Skull flat and moderately narrow, and gradually decreasing in width to the eyes. Not much stop should be apparent but there should be more dip in the profile between the forehead and top jaw than is seen in the case of a Greyhound. Cheeks must not be full.

Ears.—V-shaped and small, of moderate thickness, and drooping forward close to the cheek, not hanging by the side of the head like a Foxhound's.

Jaws.—Upper and lower, strong and muscular; of fair punishing strength but not so in any way to resemble the Greyhound or modern English terrier. There should not be much falling away below the eyes. This part of the head should, however, be moderately chiseled out, so as not to go down in a straight slope like a wedge.

Nose.—Toward which the muzzle must gradually taper, should be black.

Eyes.—The eyes and rims should be dark in color, small and rather deep set, full of fire and life and intelligence, and as nearly as possible circular shape.

Teeth.—As nearly as possible together, *i. e.* the upper teeth on the outside of the lower teeth.

Neck.—Clean and muscular, without throatiness, of fair length, and gradually widening to the shoulders.

Shoulders.—Long and sloping, well laid back, fine at the points, and clearly cut at the withers.

Chest.—Deep and broad.

Back.—Short, straight and strong, with no appearance of slackness.

Loin.—Very powerful and very slightly arched. Fore ribs moderately arched, the back ribs deep, and the dog should be well ribbed up.

Hind-quarters.—Strong and muscular, quite free from droop or crouch; thighs long and powerful; hocks near the ground, the dog standing well up on them like a Foxhound, and not straight in the stifle.

Stern.—Set on rather high and carried gaily, but not over the back or curled. It should be of good strength, anything approaching a “pipe-stopper” tail being especially objectionable.

Legs.—Viewed in any direction must be straight, showing little or no appearance of ankle in front. Strong in bone throughout, short and straight in pastern. Both fore and hind-legs should be carried straight forward in traveling, the stifles not turning outward. Elbows should hang perpendicularly to the body, working free of the sides.

Feet.—Round, compact, and not large, the soles hard and tough; the toes moderately arched and turned neither in nor out.

Coat.—Smooth, flat, but hard, dense and abundant. Belly and under side of the thighs should not be bare.

Color.—White should predominate; brindle, red or liver markings are objectionable. Otherwise this point is of little or no importance.

Symmetry, Size and Character.—The dog must present a generally gay, lively, active appearance; bone and strength in a small compass are essentials; but this must not be taken to mean that a Fox terrier should be cloggy, or in any way coarse—speed and endurance must be looked to as well as power, and the symmetry of the Foxhound taken as a model. The terrier, like the hound, must on no account be leggy, nor must he be too short in the leg. He should stand like a cleverly made hunter, covering a lot of ground, yet with a short back, as before stated. He will attain the highest degree of propelling power, together with the greatest length of stride that is compatible with the length of his body. Weight is not a certain criterion of a terrier's fitness for his work—general shape, size and contour are the main points; and if a dog can gallop and stay, and follow his fox up a drain, it matters little what his weight is to a pound or so; though, roughly speaking, it may be said that he should not scale over 20 lbs. in show condition.

Disqualifying Points.—Nose: White, cherry, or spotted to a considerable extent with either of these colors. Ears: Prick, tulip or rose. Mouth: Much undershot or much overshot.

*SCALE OF POINTS.

Head and ears.....	15	Stern.....	5
Neck.....	5	Legs and feet.....	20
Shoulders and chest.....	15	Coat.....	10
Back and loin.....	10	Symmetry and character.....	15
Hind-quarters.....	5		
Total.....			<hr/> 100

COMMENTS.

That the faddist has been getting in his "fine work" on the Fox terrier in the last ten years no one that is an admirer of this most game little dog will deny, or even challenge, and it is a grave question if the alteration is a step in the right direction. He is intended primarily to unearth a fox, and



Mr. August Belmont's (Hempstead, L. I.)
CHAMPION "LUCIFER"

for that purpose should be small and compact and not like a large Whippet, which many of today's winners closely resemble. We have greatly increased the height of our terriers but have not made them proportionately strong, and lathy specimens are in strange contrast to such grand little terriers as Lucifer and Raby Mixer, which weighed, each of them, 17 lbs.

The heads of some of the Fox terriers of today are not unlike some of the Russian Wolfhounds, weak before the eyes and lacking in punishing power; they are also devoid of real terrier character. It is true that the front legs are very straight but they are so close together and the chest is so narrow that the heart and lungs are too much contracted. The chest should not be broad but it should be broad enough to give the respiratory organs free action. Without them of what use is the Fox terrier? With the faults as are here enumerated we can hardly expect anything but a leggy, shallow-bodied, weak-boned dog, that is not the counterfeit presentment of a

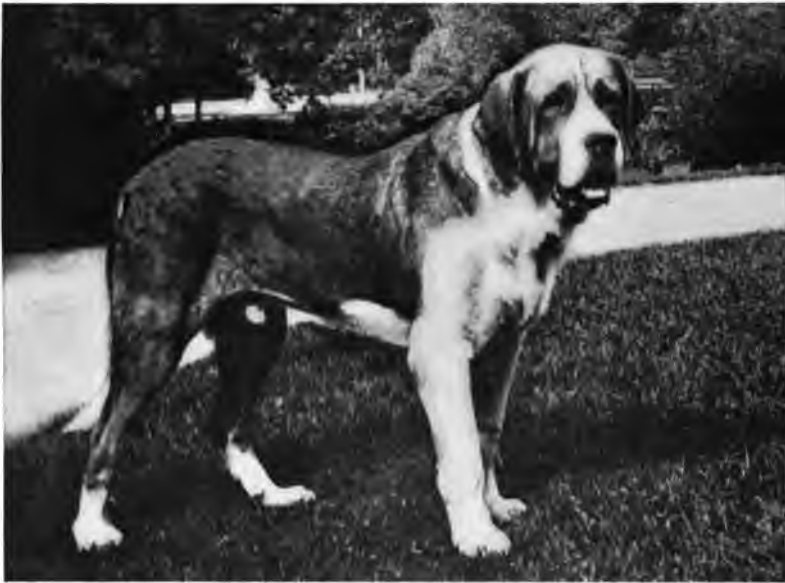
true Fox terrier. That many of the show dogs of today weigh close onto 22 lbs. is not a misstatement of facts and it is only a matter of a little time when the Fox terrier will be found in the same condition that the Airedale terrier was, viz: many pounds too heavy; and the practical fanciers will demand a smaller limit of weight, exceeding which disqualification shall follow.

The standards are supposed to be framed for the instruction of the novice and not for the old exhibitors and breeders who are generally credited with knowing all the cardinal points of the breed whose cause they espouse. Again, the standards are supposed to have been formulated by specialists, if they may be so termed, men who have made a life study of the one particular breed that they are describing. Their object is to educate the beginner, and when they launch upon the dog world the fruits of their labor it is supposed that they have hit the nail squarely upon the head. The reader of the standards as set forth in this work may judge for himself if not too often the offending thumb has been found in the way and been well whacked instead of the nail.

Every breed of dog has its use, and the searcher after light in dog matters must first of all read and thoroughly understand the meaning of the caption "Uses" before proceeding further. Having analyzed it thoroughly he is then able to appreciate the standard and to intelligently proceed. He should mentally ask the "why and wherefore," and thus be able to note of how great value each feature is as compared with another. To illustrate: The standard of the Smooth-coated Fox Terrier calls for "teeth as nearly as possible together, *i. e.* the upper teeth on the outside of the lower teeth." The meaning of "teeth as nearly as possible together" is surely not synonymous with "the upper teeth on the outside of the lower teeth." The practical reader may well ask, if the dog is for vermin, why the nearer the teeth are like those of the steel muskrat trap, they are not better than those as described in the standard. Where is the advantage of the over-lapping ones over the even ones? The reader, in all cases similar to the one referred to, must then seek one whose knowledge of the breed is extensive and learn the reason for all this, if it can be logically explained. Reason and good common sense must be exercised in all matters doggy and nothing accepted literally nor without a thought of the "why," simply because it is so given in the standard.

If there is any one breed of dog living that more requires the perfect teeth, the placement of them and the articulation of the jaws, it is the Fox terrier, and where the "upper teeth are on the outside of the lower teeth," is that the perfect mouth for a dog that has to tackle a beaver or a fox.





Mr. Dudley E. Waters' (Oakhurst, Grand Rapids, Mich.)
CHAMPION "ALTON"

THE SMOOTH-COATED ST. BERNARD

Origin.—This is a point of great uncertainty, as the monks of St. Bernard are utterly unable to throw any light on the subject. According to tradition however, the race sprang from a cross of a bitch of Denmark of the bulldog species and the mastiff (shepherd dog) of the Pyrenees. The size comes from the Denmark dog, and the sense of smell from the mastiff.

Uses.—An invaluable house dog, guardian and companion. Used on the Swiss mountains by the monks to find and succor lost strangers.

*STANDARD.

General Character.—Powerful, tall (upstanding), figure erect, strong and muscular in every part, with powerful head and most intelligent expression. In dogs with a black mask the expression appears more stern, but never ill-natured.

Head.—Like the whole body, very powerful and imposing. The massive skull is wide, slightly arched and sloping at the sides, with a gentle curve into the very well-developed cheek bones.

Occiput only slightly developed. The supra-orbital ridge is strongly developed and forms nearly a right angle with the horizontal axis of the head. Between the two supra-orbital arches, and starting at the root of the muzzle, runs a furrow over the whole skull; it is very deep between the supra-orbital arches and strongly defined up the forehead, becoming gradually more shallow toward the base of the occiput. The lines at the

sides, from the outer corner of the eyes, diverge considerably toward the back of the head. The skin on the forehead forms somewhat deep wrinkles, more or less distinct, and converging from the supra-orbital arches toward the furrow over the forehead; especially in action they are more visible, without in the least causing the expression to become dark. The slope from the skull to the muzzle (stop) is sudden and rather steep.

Muzzle.—Short, not snipy, and the depth, taken at the root (at the stop) must be greater than the length of the muzzle. The bridge of the muzzle is not arched, but straight, and in some good dogs slightly broken. From the stop over the entire bridge of the muzzle to the nose runs a rather wide, well-marked, shallow furrow. The flews of the upper jaw are strongly developed, not cut at right angles, but turning with a graceful curve into the lower edge, and are slightly overhanging. The flews of the lower jaw must not be pendent. The teeth, in proportion to the conformation of the head, are only of moderately strong development. A black roof to the mouth is desirable.

Nose.—Very substantial and broad, with well dilated nostrils, and, like the lips, always black.

Ears.—Medium size, set on rather high, with very strongly developed burr; they stand slightly outward at the base, then drop with a sharp bend to the side and lie closely to the head without a fold. The flap is thin and forms a rounded triangle, slightly elongated toward the point, the front edge lying closely to the head, whereas the back edge may stand away from the head somewhat, especially when the dog is listening. Ears lightly set on, which at the base lie close to the head, give it an oval and too slightly marked appearance, whereas a strongly developed base gives the skull a squarer, broader and much more expressive appearance.

Eyes.—Set more to the front than the sides, are of moderate size, brown or nut brown, with a sagacious and good-natured expression, set moderately deep. The lower eyelids do not as a rule fit close to the eyeballs, and form toward the inner corner an angular wrinkle. Eyelids which are too pendent and showing conspicuously the lachrymal glands, or a red thick haw, are objectionable.

Neck.—Set on high, very strong, and in action is carried erect, otherwise horizontally or slightly downward. The junction of head and neck is distinctly marked by a line. Neck very muscular and rounded at the sides, which makes it appear rather short. Clearly noticeable dewlaps, but too much development of the same is not desirable.

Shoulders.—Sloping and broad, very muscular and powerful, withers strongly defined.

Chest.—Well arched, moderately deep, not reaching below the elbows.

Back.—Very broad, slightly arched in the loin only, otherwise perfectly straight as far as the haunches, sloping gently from the haunches to the rump, and merging imperceptibly into the root of the tail.

Hind-quarters.—Well developed. Thighs very muscular.

Belly.—Showing distinctly where it joins the very powerful loins, only slightly drawn up.

Tail.—Starting broad and powerful directly from the rump, is long, very heavy, ending in a blunt tip. In repose it hangs straight down, turning gently upward in the lower third. In a great many specimens the tail is carried with the end slightly turned to one side (as in all former Hospice dogs, according to old pictures), and therefore hangs down in the shape of an *f*. In action all dogs carry the tail more or less turned upward. But it dare not be carried too erect, or by any means rolled over the back. A slight curling-over of the tip is sooner admissible.

Fore-arms.—Very powerful and extraordinarily muscular.

Fore-legs.—Straight, strong.

Hind-legs.—Slightly bent in the hocks, and, according to the presence of single or double dew-claws, the feet turn outward more or less, which, however, must not be understood to mean cow-hocked.

Feet.—Broad, with strong toes moderately well closed up, and knuckles rather high. The single or double dew-claws set on low, so as to be almost on a level with the pad of the foot, giving a greater surface, and preventing the dog from breaking so easily through the snow. There are dogs which have on the hind-feet a regular developed fifth toe (thumb). The so-called dew-claws (*Wolfsklauen*), which sometimes occur on the hind-legs, are imperfectly developed toes; they are of no use to the dog, and are not taken into consideration in judging.

Coat.—Very dense, broken-haired (*stock-haarig*) lying smooth (flat), tough, without feeling rough to the touch. Thighs slightly bushy. The tail at the root is covered with longer and more dense hair, which gradually becomes shorter toward the tip. The tail appears bushy, not forming a flag.

Color and Markings.—White with red or red with white, the red in all its various shades; white with light to dark barred brindle patches, or these colors with white markings. The colors red or light brindle and dark brindle are of entirely equal value. The following markings are absolutely necessary: White chest, feet and tip of tail, noseband (white muzzle) and collar; white spot on the nape and a blaze are very desirable. Never self-colored or without any white. Faulty are all other colors, except the very favorite black shadings on face (mask) and ears.

Height at Shoulder.—Of the dog (measured with the hound measure) ought to be 70 centimetres minimum (27.56 in.); of the bitch 65 centimetres (25.59 in.). The bitches are throughout of a more delicate and finer build.

As faulty are to be considered all variations not in accordance with these points.

SCALE OF POINTS, ETC.

Head, ears, eyes.	25	Stern.	5
Expression and character.	15	Legs and feet.	10
Neck, shoulders and chest.	10	Coat.	10
Body	15	Color and markings.	10
Total.			100

OBJECTIONABLE FEATURES, OR POINTS.

Ill-temper.	Short neck.
Split nose.	Curly coat or curled tail.
Unlevel mouth and cankered teeth.	Flat sides.
Snipy muzzle.	Hollow back.
Light or staring eyes.	Roach back.
Cheek bumps.	Ring tail.
Wedge head.	Open or hare feet.
Flat or domed skull or with too much peak.	Cow hocks or straight hocks.
Wall eyes.	Self-colored. (A self-colored dog is one that has no black shadings nor white markings).
Badly set or heavily feathered ears.	

Disqualifying Points.—Dudley, liver, or flesh-colored nose. Fawn, if whole colored, or with black shadings only. Black, black and tan, black and white, black, tan and white, and all white.

COMMENTS.

The objectionable and disqualifying points as given are so explicit that it seems with the aid of the standard no one should go astray as to what the conformation of a St. Bernard should be. It must, however, be always borne in mind that he is a very large dog, and as such should be provided with plenty of bone in order to be able to gracefully carry his weight, and a dog of this breed that is deficient in this respect can never be "in the money." Strength and bone are essentials that must be ever present.

At present there is much comment being made, both in England and in this country, that too many of the St. Bernards now on the bench are not only very deficient in head properties but are greatly inclined to be coarse throughout. Too much attention and stress are given to size, thus sacrificing those essentials that go to make the perfect dog. The standard does not make any mention whatever in its "Scale of Points" of either size, height or weight, thus verifying the statement that they are not to be classed among the "essentials." The shoulder-measure is given as 27½ in., yet is it questioned if that height would be acceptable to many who now officiate in the ring. As the Mastiff faddist has nearly ruined that breed by his unwarranted demand for wonderful head properties, so the St. Bernard faddist seems to be sacrificing all that dog's great qualities to size, forgetting that the value of its "head, ears, eyes, expression and character" is placed at 40 points out of a possible 100 (perfection). A halt must soon be called or the inevitable result will be that the St. Bernard will be reduced to the level of the Newfoundland as seen on our benches. True, size is a most desirable feature in this breed but it is not everything, and the head properties should not be sacrificed to it, else you then have little else than a big white and red dog—not a typical St. Bernard.





Mr. Rowland P. Keasbey's (874 Broadway, New York City)
"SAYBROOK POPCORN"

THE SUSSEX SPANIEL

Origin.—It is impossible to trace the origin of this dog.

Uses.—Hunting phaesants and fur as well.

*STANDARD.

Head.—Skull moderately long and also wide, with an indentation in the middle and a full stop; brows fairly heavy; occiput full but not pointed, the whole giving the appearance of heaviness without dullness.

Eyes, Ears and Nose. — Eyes hazel color, fairly large, soft and languishing, not showing the haw overmuch. Ears thick, fairly large, and lobe-shaped, set moderately low, but relatively not so low as in the black Field spaniel; carried close to the head, and furnished with soft wavy hair. Muzzle should be about three inches long, square and the lips somewhat pendulous; the nostrils well developed and liver-colored.

Neck.—Rather short, strong and slightly arched, but not carrying the head much above the level of the back. There should not be much throatiness in the skin, but well marked frill in the coat.

Chest and Shoulders.—Chest is round, especially behind the shoulders, deep and wide, giving a good girth; shoulders should be oblique.

Back and Back Ribs.—Back and loin are long and very muscular, both in width and depth; for this development the back ribs must be deep. The whole body is characterized as low, long, level and strong.

Legs and Feet.—Arms and thighs must be bony, as well as muscular, knee and hocks large and round, and with short hair between the toes. Legs should be very short and strong, with great bone, and may show a

slight bend in the fore-arm and be moderately well feathered. Hind-legs should not be apparently shorter than the fore-legs, or be too much bent at the hocks, so as to give a settery appearance, which is so objectionable. Hind-legs well feathered above the hocks but not have much hair below this point. Hocks wide apart.

Tail.—Docked from five to seven inches, set low, and not carried above the level of the back, thickly clothed and moderately long feather.

Coat.—Body coat abundant, flat or slightly waved, with no tendency to curl; moderately well feathered on legs and stern, but clean below the hocks.

Color.—Rich, golden liver. This a certain sign of the purity of the breed, dark liver or puce denoting unmistakably a recent cross with the black or other variety of Field spaniel.

General Appearance.—Rather massive and muscular, but with free movements and nice tail action, denoting a tractable and cheerful disposition. Weight from 35 lbs. to 45 lbs.

*SCALE OF POINTS.

POSITIVE POINTS.

Head.....	10	Back and back ribs.....	10
Eyes.....	5	Legs and feet.....	10
Nose.....	5	Tail.....	5
Ears.....	10	Coat.....	5
Neck.....	5	Color.....	15
Chest and shoulders.....	5	General appearance.....	15
Total.....			<hr/> 100

NEGATIVE POINTS.

Light eyes.....	5	White on chest.....	5
Narrow head.....	10	Color (too light or too dark)....	15
Weak muzzle.....	10	Legginess or light of bone....	5
Curled ears or high set on.....	5	Shortness of body or flat sided... 5	
Curled coat.....	15	General appearance, sour or	
Carriage of stern.....	5	crouching.....	10
Topknot.....	10		
Total.....			<hr/> 100

COMMENTS.

The standard as here given is so explicit and complete, that little room is left for "Comments." In the scale of negative points, 15 are given where the color of the coat is too light or too dark, and though the standard does not say it, yet many good judges will disqualify one whose coat is not absolutely a "rich golden liver" or place him so low in the awards that it amounts to the same thing. They consider the color as the distinguishing feature of the dog. "Sandy" is a color that is sometimes found in a well-bred Sussex, but it is one that is most objectionable. Some of the best fanciers claim that the feather on the front legs should not extend down to the feet, and that on both legs it should not lie close, but stand well out. While the coat should be straight it should also be somewhat hard in texture, and dense underneath, and one that is very fine, is not the most desirable, as the dog is used largely in heavy covert and also in retrieving from water. While he does not hunt altogether mute, yet he is not noisy, and as far as speed is concerned, he works very much faster than the Clumber.



Marlborough Kennels (479 Russell Ave., Cleveland, Ohio) Blenheim Spaniel
"DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH"

TOY SPANIELS

KING CHARLES, PRINCE CHARLES, RUBY AND BLENHEIM

Origin.—Shrouded in mystery. The King Charles spaniel derives its name from the second monarch of that name, and the Blenheim from the family seat of the Duke of Marlborough. The colors were originally black, tan and white for the first breed, and orange or red and white for the second.

Uses.—Essentially pet dogs, though at one time the Blenheim was used for hunting birds.

*STANDARD.

Head.—Well domed, and in good specimens is absolutely semi-globular, sometimes even extending beyond the half circle, and absolutely projecting over the eyes, so as nearly to meet the up-turned nose.

Eyes.—Set wide apart, with the eye-lids square to the line of the face, not oblique or fox-like. The eyes themselves are large, lustrous, and very dark in color, so as to be generally considered black; their enormous pupils, which are absolutely of that color, increasing the description. From their large size, there is almost always a certain amount of weeping shown at the inner angles; this is owing to a defect in the lachrymal duct.

Stop.—Well marked as in the bulldog, or even more so; some good specimens exhibiting a hollow deep enough to bury a small marble.

Nose.—Must be short, and well turned up between the eyes, without any indication of artificial displacement afforded by a deviation to either side. The color of the end should be black, and it should be both deep and wide, with open nostrils.

Jaw.—Must be wide between its branches, leaving plenty of space for the tongue, and for the attachment of the lower lips, which should completely conceal the teeth. It should also be turned up or “finished” so as to allow of its meeting of the end of the upper jaw, turned up in a similar way as above described.

Ears.—Must be long, so as to approach the ground. In an average-sized dog they measure 20 in. from tip to tip, and some reach 22 in., or even a trifle more. They should be set low on the head, and be heavily feathered. In this respect the King Charles is expected to exceed the Blenheim, and his ears occasionally extend to 24 in.

Size.—The most desirable size is from 7 lbs. to 10 lbs.



Mrs. A. H. King's (215 North Harvey Ave., Oak Park, Ill.) Blenheim Spaniel
"MARQUIS OF LORNE"

Shape.—In compactness of shape these spaniels almost rival the pug, but the length of coat adds greatly to the apparent bulk, as the body, when the coat is wetted, looks small in comparison with that dog. Still it ought to be decidedly cobby, with strong, stout legs, broad back and wide chest. The symmetry of the Toy spaniel is of some importance, but it is seldom that there is any defect in this respect.

Coat.—Long, silky, soft and wavy, but not curly. In the Blenheim there should be a profuse mane, extending well down in the front of the chest. The feather should be well displayed on the ears and feet, where it is so long as to give the feet the appearance of being webbed. It is also carried well up the backs of the legs. In the King Charles the feather on the ears is very long and profuse, exceeding that of the Blenheim by an inch or more. The feather on the tail (which is cut to the length of about three

and a half or four inches) should be silky, and from five to six inches in length, constituting a marked "flag" of a square shape, and not carried above the level of the back.

Color.—The color varies with the breed. The King Charles is a rich, glossy black and deep tan, without white; tan spots over the eyes and on the cheeks, and the usual markings on the legs are also required. The Blenheim must on no account be whole-colored, but should have a ground of pure pearly white, with bright rich chestnut or ruby-red markings, evenly distributed in large patches. The ears and cheeks should be red, with a blaze of white extending from the nose up to the forehead, and ending between the ears in a crescentive curve. In the centre of this blaze there should be a clear "spot" of red of the size of a sixpence. The tri-color, or Charles the First spaniel, should have the tan of the King Charles, with markings like the Blenheim in black instead of red, on a pearly white ground. The ears and under the tail should also be lined with tan. The tri-color has no "spot," that beauty being peculiarly the property of the Blenheim.

The only name by which the tri-color, or black, white and tan, in future shall be recognized, is Prince Charles and all-red toy spaniel shall be known by the name of Ruby spaniel; the color of the nose to be black. The points of the Ruby to be the same as those of the King Charles, differing only in color.

*SCALE OF POINTS, KING CHARLES, PRINCE CHARLES AND RUBY.

Symmetry, condition and size....	20	Eyes.....	10
Head.....	15	Ears.....	15
Stop.....	5	Coat and feathering.....	15
Muzzle.....	10	Color.....	10
Total.....			<hr/> 100



Mrs. F. Senn's (278 W. 11th St., New York City) Blenheim Spaniel
"KING OF THE BLENHEIM'S"

*SCALE OF POINTS, BLENHEIM.

Symmetry, condition and size... 15	Ears..... 10
Head..... 15	Coat and feathering..... 15
Stop..... 5	Color and markings..... 15
Muzzle..... 10	Spot..... 5
Eyes..... 10	
Total..... 100	

COMMENTS.

Much has been said about these dogs being inclined to be ill-tempered, but it is certainly a gross libel, as they, like all the rest of the small spaniels used in the field, are most gentle in disposition. Individual cases can be found in this breed as in all others, but they are rare. Like all large-headed



Mrs. A. H. King's (215 North Harvey Ave., Oak Park, Ill.) King Charles Spaniel
"DU BARRY"

dogs there is often danger in parturition, but this is frequently avoided by seeing that the bitch is not obese, and is given plenty of gentle exercise.

As 55 points out of the 100 are given to the head, this feature should attract immediate attention. Too often there is a great lack of the demanded domed skull, some of them being decidedly flat. In very many good specimens, there is a tendency to "weeping" of the eyes, but this is not a desirable feature to look for. A long nose, one that is not turned up or of any other color than black is most objectionable in this breed. Jaws that are not level, as well as a protruding tongue and unsound teeth are all faults that cannot be overlooked. Of late years the protruding tongue seems to have quite passed out of existence, much to the improvement of the looks of the dog. Foulness of the breath, so often complained of in these spaniels especially in the King Charles is due in no small degree to want of proper exercise and defective teeth. Short ears and excess of size are to be studiously avoided, seven pounds being the nicest weight for one of these



Mrs. F. Senn's (278 W. 11th St., New York City) King Charles Spaniel
"PERSEVERANCE"

pets. In the matter of the coat, it must be remembered that the standard calls for one that is wavy "but not curly" as the latter feature is objectionable. Again, the "spot" of red in the Blenheim, though difficult to always secure, is by many considered a mark of exceeding beauty, and claim a dog not possessed of it should be penalized for its absence. The standard calls for a "compactness" almost rivaling the pug in this respect and any dog that is possessed of a long or sway back should not be considered a typical specimen, whatever else its other properties may be.



Miss L. C. Mocran's (Southampton, L. I.) Prince Charles Spaniel
"ASHTON DEFENDER"

TOY TERRIERS

Toy terriers are judged by the same standards and scale of points as are the large specimens of the same breed.



Mr. B. S. Smith's (Closter, N. J.)
"LANSIE OF CEDARVALE"

THE WELSH TERRIER

Origin.—It is claimed by some to be of Welsh origin, by others of English origin. However this may be the breed was only recognized by the English Kennel Club in 1886 and catalogued under the title of the "Welsh or English Wire-Haired Black and Tan terriers."

Uses.—It is essentially a vermin dog and "dead game."

*STANDARD.

Head.—Skull flat and rather wider between the ears than the Wire-Haired Fox terrier. Jaw powerful, clean cut, rather deeper and more punishing, giving the head a more masculine appearance than that usually seen on a Fox terrier. Stop not too defined, fair length from stop to end of nose, the latter being of a black color.

Ears.—V-shaped, small, not too thin, set on fairly high, carried forward and close to the cheek.

Eyes.—Small, not being too deeply set in nor protruding out of the skull, of a dark hazel color, expressive, and indicating abundant pluck.

Neck.—Of moderate length and thickness, slightly arched and sloping gracefully into the shoulders.

Body.—Short and well ribbed up, the loin strong, of good depth, and moderate width of chest. Shoulders long, sloping, and well set back. Hind-quarters strong, thighs muscular and of good length, with the hocks moderately straight, well let down, and a fair amount of bone. Stern set on moderately high but not too gaily carried.

Legs and Feet.—Legs straight and muscular, possessing a fair amount of bone, with upright and powerful pasterns. Feet round, small and cat-like.

Coat.—Wiry, hard, very close and abundant.

Color.—Color should be black and tan, or black grizzle and tan, free from black pencilling on toes.

Size.—The height at shoulder should be fifteen inches for dogs, bitches proportionately less. Twenty pounds shall be considered a fair average weight in working condition, but this may vary a pound or so either way.



Mr. H. R. Greene's (Greve, Craven Arms, B. S. O. Shropshire, Eng.)
CHAMPION "CAMBRIAN PRINCESS"

SCALE OF POINTS.

Head, ears, eyes, jaw.....	20	Legs and feet.....	15
Neck and shoulders.....	10	Coat.....	15
Body.....	10	Color.....	10
Loins and hind-quarters.....	10	General appearance and character	10
Total,			100

COMMENTS.

This gamy, bright, sharp little terrier has only been popularized within the past few years, yet the strides that he has made show that he is worthy of the best attention of the fancier. The newly formed club on this side of the water is an active one and it is using every effort to make the breed as popular as it is in England. As stated in the standard, the head should

much resemble the Fox terrier but be a trifle stronger, any apparent weakness being considered a decided blemish. A decided stop is greatly objected to, as are heavy round-shaped ears, light-colored nose, and eyes that are dull and devoid of true terrier expression. The dog should have a determined expression about the face, yet be devoid of anything that shows a surly disposition, a trait which, however, it very rarely possesses. A short thick-set neck is not desired nor a body that is long, while sloping shoulders, straight legs, well-sprung ribs, good back and muscular hind-quarters are essentials. The coat and its color (value 25 points) must be carefully considered in order that the latter shall not be the same as that of the Irish terrier, nor the former like that of the Airedale terrier. White patches on the body or chest, and on any other part to any degree, and undershot or overshot jaws, are by most judges considered disqualifications, though the standard does not so penalize them. They are certainly blemishes that should not be indifferently regarded. An open and soft coat is to be decided against, nor should it be so abundant that it will require to be either plucked or trimmed. The colors black, black grizzle and tan should all be emphatically distinct and fully answer the definition of those colors.





Mr. J. W. Booth's (61 Willow St., Bloomfield, N. J.)
"HANNAH"

THE WHIPPET

Origin.—On account of it being but little else than a small English Greyhound its origin is traced to that breed, by which standard it is judged.

Uses.—Occasionally for coursing rabbits but chiefly for trials of speed at short distances, chiefly 200 yards. The dogs are run in couples, the waving of a handkerchief or other cloth being the incentive to run.

COMMENTS.

As these little dogs are used solely for running it is readily understood that in order to make a good showing they should be well built and on true Greyhound lines. When being prepared for a race they are handled the same way as their larger brothers, and subjected to an equally severe strain, so if the dog is not possessed of sterling qualities his success is not likely to be a very brilliant one, however well he is handled or conditioned. Good and well-placed legs are essential, well-sprung ribs a *sine qua non*, and a stout heart as necessary as in a racehorse. Without these qualities fully developed it is useless to expect much sport from your dogs. As a rule 15 lbs. is taken as a basis of handicaps, an allowance always being made to the smaller dog.





Mr. G. M. Carnochan's (Riverdale-on-the-Hudson, New York)
CHAMPION "GO-BANG"

THE WIRE-HAIRED FOX TERRIER

With the exception of the coat the origin, uses, and scale of points of this breed are identical with the smooth-coated variety.

*STANDARD.

This variety of the breed should resemble the smooth sort in every respect except the coat, which should be broken. The harder and more wiry the texture of the coat is the better. On no account should the dog look or feel woolly, and there should be no silky hair about the poll or elsewhere. The coat should not be too long, so as to give the dog a shaggy appearance, but at the same time it should show a marked and distinct difference all over from the smooth species.

COMMENTS.

In the scale of points for the smooth variety 10 points are allowed for the coat, and the same number for the Wires. It is doubtful if any breeder will contend that it is as easy to breed a terrier with a good hard wiry coat, that neither looks nor feels woolly, as it is to breed a good smooth coat. As the standard makes them of equal value it may here be stated that capable judges as a rule do not so regard it and award the prizes according to their convictions. It must be remembered that "the tonsorial artist-in-ordinary" to the Wires plays no mean part when the dog is being prepared for show purposes, and when a specimen is shown with a perfect natural coat that feature should accordingly be recognized.



Miss L. C. Moeran's (Ashton Kennels, Southampton, L. I.)
"ASHTON PREMIER"

THE YORKSHIRE TERRIER

Origin.—This dog's home is Manchester (England), where it is said to have been originated, the Black and Tan, Skye and Maltese terriers all being credited with its paternity. Except in color it resembles greatest the last dog.

Uses.—Essentially a toy dog, beautiful and aristocratic.

*STANDARD.

General Appearance.—Should be that of a long-coated pet dog, the coat hanging quite straight and evenly down each side, a parting extending from the nose to the end of the tail. The animal should be very compact and neat, the carriage being very sprightly, bearing an important air. Although the frame is hidden beneath a mantle of hair the general outline should be such as to suggest the existence of a vigorous and well-proportioned body.

Head.—Rather small and flat, not too prominent or round in the skull; rather broad at the muzzle, with a perfectly black nose; the hair on the muzzle very long, which should be a bright golden tan, and not on any account intermingled with dark or sooty hairs. Hair on the sides of the head very long and a few shades deeper tan than the center of the head, especially about the ear-roots.

Eyes.—Medium in size, dark in color, having a sharp intelligent expression, and placed so as to look directly forward. They should not be prominent. The edges of the eyelids should also be of a dark color.

Ears.—Cut, or uncut; if cut, quite erect; if not cut, to be small, V-shaped, and carried semi-erect, covered with short hair; color to be a deep dark tan.

Mouth.—Good even mouth; teeth as sound as possible. A dog having lost a tooth or two, through accident or otherwise, not the least objectionable, providing the jaws are even.

Body.—Very compact, and a good loin, and level on the top of the back.

Coat.—The hair as long and straight as possible (not wavy), which should be glossy, like silk (not woolly), extending from the back of the head to the root of the tail; color, a bright steel blue, and on no account intermingled the least with fawn, light or dark hairs.

Legs.—Quite straight, which should be of a bright golden tan and well covered with hair, a few shades lighter at the ends than at the roots.

Feet.—As round as possible; toe-nails black.

Tail.—Cut to a medium length, with plenty of hair on, darker blue in color than the rest of the body, especially at the end of the tail, and carried a little higher than the level of the back.

Weight.—Divided into two classes, viz: under 5 lbs., and over 5 lbs. but not to exceed 12 lbs.

*SCALE OF POINTS.

Quantity and color of hair on back	25	Mouth	5
Quality of coat.....	15	Ears.....	5
Tan.....	15	Legs and feet.....	5
Head.....	10	Body and general appearance.....	10
Eyes.....	5	Tail.....	5
Total.....			100

COMMENTS.

Of all the toy terriers none should be more popular than the Yorkshire, and he would be such if the faddist would only not carry his hobby of "coat properties" to such an extreme as to make the dog absolutely useless except for show purposes. No one, however wealthy, desires a dog as a companion or pet that has to be "booted" or groomed every time he turns around, but to such a length do they now grow the coats through the free use of unguents that the dog, to win in good company against the professional dog dealer, must spend the most of his time "in oil." As he now stands he is kept solely for show purposes, and as soon as he passes out of the dealer's hands his coat disappears, he is metamorphosed into a "something" that looks like a bundle of rags, and not very inviting ones either, as through the length of coat he has managed to pick up enough dust and dirt to set one against handling him. This is not as it should be, as the Yorkshire is a most companionable little chap, "bright as a button," and has as much "game" in him as his little skin can hold, much more so than some dogs five times his weight.

Attention is particularly called to the description of the hair, which in quality, quantity and color is awarded in the standard 55 points, as being very explicit, and which should form the basis upon which a purchase or a decision in the ring should be made. Sooty or grey colors are tabooed, as well as light, fawn and black or dark hairs. Eyes that are light in color, too wide apart, or wanting in a sharp, keen expression are objectionable features. As all terriers are vermin dogs and the Yorkshire is as gamy as any of them, his jaws should be strong in proportion to his inches, and his mouth level. His body should be compact and he should have not only good legs and feet but a level back, a sway-backed specimen not being "a joy forever." Black toe-nails are essential, also a black nose. In purchasing a dog of this breed care must be taken, and a great deal of it too, that his stamina has not been sacrificed for the coat or for size. A toy without any constitution or "bottom" is worse than useless, and the care a weakling requires does not repay one in the pleasure of possessing something that is always to be nursed in order to keep life in it. This breed can be made hardy if only healthy and sound breeding subjects are selected. The novice must bear in mind that while the adult dog is steel blue in color he was not born so, and did not obtain his coat in full bloom until he was about a year and a half or two years old. The puppies are born black and do not commence to change their color until they are about five months old.



TREATMENT OF THE DOG IN HEALTH

FIRST PRINCIPLES.

Teach your dog to obey you through kindness if possible, *but teach it*. Remember always that it has as much feeling as the average human being, and wonders can be worked through kindness. Rather than strike it with a whip, strike *at* it, the swish of the whip generally having about as much effect as a well-delivered "strike."

The next duty is to teach the dog to be clean about the house. Should it forget itself, make its nose well acquainted with the "offence," rubbing it as hard as you please, "warm its jacket" well, and then turn it out of doors with a well-delivered slap on the body. A repetition of the "moral suasion" act is rarely necessary. In the morning let it out of the house into the yard the first thing you do, and repeat it the last thing before retiring; it will soon learn to understand the meaning of all this and cease to cause trouble. Patience—and sometimes a great deal of it, too—is required to make the dog "well mannered," but perseverance will achieve the desired result. NEVER strike a dog on the head; the body presents sufficient surface.

BREAKING TO CHAIN.

Some dogs take kindly to instruction in this regard, others rebel against it. Put a collar on the dog several days before you intend breaking it to chain. Try conscientiously the coaxing process *first*; if it fails, then nothing remains but to drag the dog along till from fear of choking it is forced to follow. Once having undertaken it, *do not stop until you have accomplished your object*. This treatment should not in stubborn cases last over half an hour, though sometimes heavy and headstrong dogs may require two hours. In the majority of cases after half an hour's teaching the dog will lead "steady by jerks," and in a couple of days will become thoroughly used to the chain. If, however, after a week's experience it tugs and pulls on the lead, use a slip-noose collar, which tightens as the strain grows greater. By choking off its wind when it pulls hard, it will soon grow weary and act rationally.

FEEDING.

The dog in its wild state is nearly, if not wholly, carnivorous, but when domesticated becomes omnivorous and therefore thrives best on a mixed diet of bread, meat, and vegetables. Excepting when training or hunting your dogs, a purely meat diet is not desirable any more than it would be for a human being. While its stomach has the power to digest bones, gristle, etc., through the excessive secretions of gastric juices, still it is *very* easily deranged, and when so affected it may take days for it to resume its normal state; hence expel the thought that any kind of food is "good enough for a dog."

Avoid giving very much corn-meal, as it is too heating and is not possessed of many strength giving qualities. Let the diet, whether it is for a St. Bernard or a Fox terrier, be a mixture of meat (boiled tripe and mutton are excellent) cooked till it is in shreds, oatmeal, barley, rice,

carrots, bread, potatoes, cabbage, or any other vegetable added so as to make the whole thick, and rendered palatable by a goodly supply of salt. Avoid giving chop, steak, or fowl bones, as they are apt to splinter, and, lodging in the intestines, frequently cause death. Give plentifully of large, soft bones (such as knuckles), which are easily chewed, as they act as a sort of tooth-brush and aid digestion greatly. Scraps of all sorts from the table tend *best* to preserve the dog's health.

For toy dogs well-cooked rice, finely chopped boiled tripe, *warm* milk, and *lean* meat scraps from the table, mixed with vegetables, should form the common diet. As these dogs are very light eaters, they may be fed three times a day, care being exercised that they do not overload their stomachs at any time.

Sweets of all kinds are objectionable. Unlike the human stomach, the dog's needs much rest; so in the morning feed "just a crumb" and at night let it eat all it desires. A little flour of sulphur or powdered magnesia (a quarter-teaspoonful) now and again mixed in the food will do no harm. Constant and free access to *fresh, clean* water *must* not be neglected. As soon as the dog has eaten all it desires, take away the uneaten food, and do not let it remain to be nibbled at during the day or night.

Boiled liver is an admirable alterative, and one good meal of it should be fed *at least once a week*. If you find your dog has no appetite, do not try to coax or force it, but cease to offer it any food whatever for at least twenty-four hours. A fast of forty-eight hours *will do it no harm* in such cases, and total abstinence often wards off sickness. Should it be disposed to eat grass or horse-droppings, do not try to prevent it, as both are nature's mild remedy for a disordered stomach. In short, feed your dog as you would a human being, and the result will be satisfactory. The feeding of meat does not in any way affect the scenting powers of a dog, nor does it produce worms, distemper, or kindred diseases, as so often stated. Having used the foregoing diet both at home, with my favorite dog, and at my kennels, where I have had as many as ninety at one time, my experience with it for twenty years convinces me that it cannot be improved upon, whether used for a single dog or a large kennel.

Puppies from time of weaning up to six months of age should be fed *four* times daily, from six to nine months three times, and after that age feed same as grown dogs; they too thrive best on diet as already described. Fresh raw minced meat is good, especially for puppies; it strengthens them and tones the stomach. Give freely of fresh milk and buttermilk, especially the latter, as it keeps the stomach sweet.

When puppies are about three weeks old they should be taught to lap *scalded* milk (sweetened a little) by gently putting their noses into it. They will instinctively lick it off, and after a few lessons will soon lap eagerly. This is always a great relief to a nursing mother, especially where the pups are vigorous or the litter large. A little bread or rice added when they are about four weeks old will do them a vast deal of good. Remember always, if you want strong, healthy dogs, that as puppies they should be fed nutritious food.

Bitches in whelp and while nursing pups should be fed on a soft or mushy diet, such as soups, porridge, etc., as it produces more and better milk, and often prevents fevers.

If you accompany your dogs to a show, and they are not accustomed to the usual food given there, it is always best to give them scraps from a neighboring restaurant, as some dog biscuits cause excessive purging. There, too, they frequently become very nervous, lose their appetites, and often take cold, resulting in fevers; so it is advisable during a show to give your setters, for instance, one grain powdered quinine twice a day (smaller or larger dogs in proportion) during the entire show and for some days after. It has been tried with most beneficial results.

VALUE OF EXERCISE.

All dogs, whether large or small, should have exercise, and plenty of it, in order to aid digestion, keep the heart and lungs in good action, and thereby insure a good appetite. Puppies, as is natural to them, take plenty of exercise; but it is when they are grown up that care should be taken that they do not become sluggish and so pave the way to obesity, which tends to affect the coat, digestion, and general appearance. The small varieties will generally of themselves keep "on the go," but mastiffs, setters, and such other large dogs are not always disposed to move about much of their own free will; hence make them the companions of your walks. It is twofold in its good results: it makes you understand each other better, and does the dog no end of good. Bitches in whelp should have plenty of exercise, but it must be gentle.

WASHING AND GROOMING.

Do not wash your dogs too often, as it removes the natural oil and consequently the gloss, which is so much desired. Careful and *daily* brushing with a dandy-brush, followed by a rubbing down with mittens made of chamois leather, will keep a dog's coat in wonderfully fine condition and for a long while. The hound gloves are found to be of great value with smooth-coated dogs, such as Great Danes, pointers, Bull terriers, etc. In the long-haired classes use a brush with one-and-a-half-inch bristles, and a comb with teeth very short and wide apart, not unlike a barber's comb. When washing, best results are obtained with *pure* Castile soap, and after rinsing off the dog then using the *imported* German green soft soap. The latter seems to restore the gloss, is better than using eggs, and does not leave the hair so dry. *Do not* wash your dog within two hours after feeding, and when you do it, *do it as quickly as possible*, using *lukewarm* water. Exercise the dog freely *after* it has been well dried. Towels made of salt-sacks are the best for drying purposes.

Great care should be taken in washing Yorkshires and Toy spaniels, as, their coats being soft, they hold the dampness even after they appear to be thoroughly dry. The best and safest mode is as follows: Place the dog in a foot-tub of lukewarm water deep enough to reach to its elbows, and cover the body with soap-suds, *never* putting the soap on the coat. With a soft hair-brush of long bristles brush the hair with the suds, always brushing from the center *downward*, thus reaching all parts of the body, *including the head*. When the dog is cleaned gently force all the suds and water out by smoothing the hair as instructed in brushing, then lift it into another tub of clean lukewarm water and with a soft sponge rinse well. Stand the dog on a table, envelop the body in a soft towel or cloth, and gently press the hands

over it until the water and moisture are all absorbed by the cloth. *Never* ruffle or rub the hair; simply smooth it.

Now with a comb of short and widely separated teeth comb out the hair, and with about three brushes, always kept dry by being laid before the fire, brush the hair till it is perfectly dry. Then lay the dog before the fire, where it will be *very* warm, thus insuring it from catching cold. Such prominent breeders as Senn, Burkhardt, *et al*, dry their dogs in an oven made especially for the purpose.

After the dog is thoroughly dried, brush it, let it run about the house for an hour or so, and then let it rest on a *linen*-covered cushion, which is far better than velvet or plush, as the coat does not adhere to it. A very little fine oil in the palm of the hand rubbed over the coat will generally restore the gloss after washing.

FLEAS.

The bane of a dog's existence is fleas. They are especially troublesome to puppies, worrying them till they become fretful, causing them to irritate the skin and tear their coats through scratching, seeking relief from itching. In addition, where fleas are particularly numerous on a dog they will often so affect it that its appetite is impaired and its digestive organs affected by worryment.

Carbolic soaps will kill these pests, also destroy the hair if constantly used, therefore the greatest permanent relief is found in using the soap made by Spratts' Patent. It is most excellent, not only for destroying fleas but other parasites that annoy the animal.

KENNELING.

If you desire to kennel your dog out of doors, *remember always* that it can stand almost any amount of cold, *provided* its kennel is *clean and dry* and elevated about six inches above the ground. The elevation allows a free circulation of air and prevents the bottom of the kennel from getting damp and remaining so. The boards should be tongued and grooved so as to shut out all drafts. Provided always with clean, dry straw, the dog will thrive. Foul and damp bedding produces mange, rickets, distemper, rheumatism, etc. If possible, avoid keeping the dog on chain, as it frets and irritates it and is very apt to sour its disposition.

PREPARING A DOG FOR EXHIBITION.

To show a dog "for all there is in him," its coat should be in perfect condition, free from all dead hair, and in the form as called for in the standard pertaining to its special breed. The body should be round, the ribs well covered; and in sporting and large specimens the muscles should be well developed and hard. Where two exhibits about equal in points of conformation come together in the judging ring, the one shown in the best "condition" will receive the blue ribbon. Grooming in the smaller breeds is generally "nine points" toward conditioning.

TREATMENT OF THE DOG IN SICKNESS

In sickness the patient should *always* receive the very kindest treatment and be spoken to very gently. Rough or harsh handling is peculiarly hurtful where affections are of a nervous character.

When exhaustion is very great, and the patient absolutely refuses to eat, soft, nutritious food should be forced down the throat by first placing it in the mouth, then closing the jaws gently yet firmly, and softly rubbing the windpipe with the hand, thus causing the patient to swallow. Strange to relate, almost any sick dog will eagerly eat meat which has been masticated by its attendant. Warmth and perfect quiet are great factors of a complete and early recovery.

When convalescent the patient should have soft, nourishing food (beef tea and rice, etc.), and whenever meat is given it should be hashed or cut as fine as possible.

A little port wine can *always* be given in this description of food with beneficial results. Food should be administered in small quantities and at short intervals.

BRUISES, SPRAINS, ETC.

Mix equal parts of spirits of turpentine, spirits of hartshorn, laudanum, rape oil, forming a liniment, and anoint parts affected. Where an abrasion exists, touch it with Friars' balsam, and rub liniment *around* the broken skin, *not on* it.

BURNS.

Use equal parts of linseed oil and lime water, applying it freely and as soon after the accident as possible.

CANKER OF THE EAR.

Internal canker is an inflammation of the lining membrane of the passage to the ear, accompanied sometimes with suppuration, and when of long standing has a most offensive-smelling discharge. A many affection of the ear is often confounded with or supposed to be an external canker.

Symptoms.—The ear is very red, inflamed, and heated. The dog continually scratches it, shaking the head as if to remove something from it. After syringing the ear well with warm water and Castile soap, use the following remedy twice daily, holding the dog's head sidewise on the lap and gently pouring a little into the ear: Goulard's extract of lead $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., glycerin and carbolic acid $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., olive oil $2\frac{1}{4}$ oz. Shake the bottle well before using. Relief should follow almost immediately.

COLDS.

Symptoms.—Chilliness, shivering, languor, dry, hot nose, accompanied by a thin discharge from the nose.

If the patient is not attended to *at once* the complaint may lead to distemper and fevers.

Use Fever Mixture, and keep patient warm.

COLIC AND INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS.

To discover the difference between colic and inflammation of the bowels, press the hand along the belly, and if the movement gives relief, the probable trouble is colic. If pain attends the pressure, it is probably inflammation. In these two cases my advice is to consult a veterinarian *at once*. The symptoms of both affections are evidenced by the dog standing with arched back and feet drawn toward one another, or crouching with belly on the ground. Inflammation is generally of slower development than colic.

When a dog is affected with colic it is often shown when it is apparently in the best of health and eating well; it is seized with spasms, causing it to moan and howl. The causes are about identical with inflammation of the bowels.

As soon as convinced that colic is the cause of the trouble, give *at once*, to a dog of, say, 25 lbs., *not* quite a teaspoonful of the following in three tablespoonfuls of milk or gruel: compound spirits of sulphuric ether (Hoffman's anodyne) and tincture of opium, *equal parts*. If relief does not immediately ensue, repeat the dose in half an hour.

After permanent relief give Purgative Mixture once a day for three days. (See Inflammation of the Bowels).

COUGHS.

Cough is a symptom of disease rather than a disease in itself, and arises from different causes, differing in character as do the diseases which it precedes, viz.: in the common cold the cough is slight and humid; in bronchitis, hard, dry, and frequent; in inflammation of the lungs and pleurisy, short and suppressed, accompanied with great pain; in asthma, hard and wheezy, followed by vomiting; in distemper, husky and hollow.

For the common cold or cough use either Cough Remedy No. 1 or No. 2. The first is especially good for affections of the respiratory organs.

COUGH REMEDY NO. 1.

Powdered ipecacuanha 6 grains, powdered opium 6 grains, compound squill pill 24 grains, powdered gum ammoniacum 24 grains, powdered licorice 24 grains, powdered rhubarb 12 grains. Make into 24 pills. Dose for 25 lb. dog, one pill night and morning.

COUGH REMEDY NO. 2.

Elixir paregoric $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., syrup of squills $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Give one teaspoonful for dog of 25 lbs. every six hours.

CUTS, WOUNDS, ETC.

As soon as the cut stops bleeding, which is accomplished either by holding the parts together with the fingers or by use of a lint bandage, wash the wound thoroughly with warm water so as to remove all foreign substances. Then apply with a soft brush a dressing of Friars' balsam, which will form a sort of crust over the wound, keeping out dust, dirt, etc., and allowing the wound to heal quickly.

The sewing up of a wound is a very easy affair. Pass the needle through the skin on one side of the wound from the *outside* inward, and through the corresponding part on the opposite side from the *inside* outward. Draw the lips of the wound together gently, and tying the white silk floss in a strong knot, cut off ends close, so that the dog cannot bite them. Each stitch must be tied *separately*, and should be about half an inch apart. If possible the dog should be muzzled, not only during the operation but for several days afterward. The wound should be constantly washed with the following: Carbolic acid $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., glycerin 2 oz., water 32 oz.

In bandaging a wound, saturate the cloth with a mixture of equal parts of camphorated oil and friars' balsam.

DIARRHŒA MIXTURE.

Powdered chalk 3 drams, aromatic confection (powder) 2 drams, powdered gum acacia 1 dram, tincture opium 1 oz., oil cassia 8 drops, tincture catechu 3 drams, spirits sal volatile 2 drams, water sufficient to make 8 oz. Dose for a young puppy of the *small* breeds, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoonful; 1 teaspoonful for puppies of the *large* breeds, and 1 to 2 tablespoonfuls for grown dogs, according to size of the breed. Repeat every three or four hours till relief is obtained or till purging ceases.

DISTEMPER.

There are three kinds of distemper, viz. : of the head, of the lungs, and of the bowels. Good nursing is nine points out of ten for conquering this fell disease.

Symptoms.—Mucous discharge from eyes or nose, or both, dry, hacking cough, general lassitude, diarrhœa of very offensive odor.

Do not try to treat the patient, for, unless you are an M. D. or have had a long experience with the disease, you will probably make a sorry mess of it. Until a veterinarian arrives, keep the patient quiet, warm, out of all draft, feeding only beef tea with brandy added. Do not give solid food under any circumstances. Bear always in mind that this disease is most contagious, and, to prevent it from spreading, the patient should be quarantined from all other dogs, the farther away the better.

As distemper is about equivalent to pneumonia or inflammation of the lungs in human beings, the reader will readily understand how useless it would be for a layman to try to treat these diseases.

FEVER MIXTURE.

Powdered nitre 1 dram, sweet spirits nitre $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., mindererus spirits $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz., wine antimony 1 dram, water (distilled) 4 oz. Dose for 25 lb. dog, 1 tablespoonful every four hours in a little gruel.

INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS.

The main causes of this affection are irregular, improper, or stale diet, irritation caused by some hard, indigestible substance in the stomach, exposure to cold or wet, and a blow, such as a kick.

Symptoms.—Feverishness, nose hot and dry, shivering, distended belly, and scanty or highly colored urine. As this sickness needs scientific treatment, call in a veterinarian *at once*. If, however, you desire to try to relieve the dog awaiting his advent, proceed at once to give injections of thin oatmeal gruel or soap and lukewarm water, each containing about one ounce of castor oil. Continue these injections every fifteen minutes till relief is given. The utmost gentleness must be used in this procedure, the patient being coaxed to rest on its side while the injections are being administered.

In order to prevent a recurrence of the trouble give the Mild Purgative No. 1, and after the danger is past, then Tonic Pills No. 1. (See Colic.)

INFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER.

Use Fever Mixture, preceded by Mild Purgative No. 1.

LOTION FOR EYES.

Extract belladonna $\frac{1}{2}$ dram, rose water 4 oz., wine opium 2 drams.

In affections of long standing use: Sulphite of zinc 12 grains, tincture belladonna 1 dram, wine opium 2 drams, rose water 4 oz.

LOTION FOR SORE FEET.

Tincture arnica $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., tincture matico $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., tincture opium 1 oz., acetic acid $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Mix with 1 quart distilled water and apply freely. Where inflammation is very great and the feet are swollen, first apply a poultice of bran and boiled turnips, equal parts.

MANGE.

Mange as applied to animals is the same as itch in human beings, being beyond question caused by a parasite burrowing into the skin, resulting in the falling out of the hair, and sometimes in an exudation of an offensive-smelling pus, itching to such a degree that the patient scratches continuously.

There are two varieties of mange, viz., sarcoptic and follicular, both of which are contagious to animals, though very rarely to human beings. The first variety shows itself in little red spots, which exude a sort of pus, and these will spread over the entire body unless checked. Follicular mange is less irritating than the sarcoptic, but gives off a very offensive pus. This variety is generally very stubborn before yielding to treatment.

Provided the affected parts are not raw, rub well into the skin (twice daily) for three days a lotion of equal parts of benzine and sweet-oil. This will destroy the parasites. Then for a week apply daily the following, rubbing it well into the skin: Milk sulphur $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., antimony $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., whale oil $\frac{1}{2}$ pint.

Purgative Mixture (Mild) should be given twice a week for at least three weeks.

A surfeit often shows itself on a dog, which is sometimes called red mange. This is not due to a parasite, but to overheated blood, resulting either from improper food, want of exercise, fleas, or inoperative digestive organs. Treat this affection as prescribed for mange.

PURGATIVE MIXTURE NO. 1 (MILD).

Syrup buckthorn (pure) $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz., syrup white poppies $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., castor oil 1 oz. Dose, 1 tablespoonful every other day for three days for a dog of 20 pounds. (The bottle should be *well* shaken before measuring out the medicine).

PURGATIVE MIXTURE NO. 2 (STRONG).

Podophyllin 6 grains, compound extract colocynth 30 grains, powdered rhubarb 48 grains, extract henbane 36 grains. Mix and make into 24 pills. For a puppy (setter six months old) a half pill, assisted with a little broth. Repeat about every twelve hours until proper relief is had.

TONIC PILLS NO. 1.

Quinine 12 grains, sulphur of iron 18 grains, extract gentian 24 grains, powdered ginger 18 grains. Make this into 12 pills, giving one night and morning. These are particularly good for debility arising from distemper and kindred diseases.

TONIC NO. 2.

Disulphate of quinine 12 grains, tincture gentian 6 drams, syrup orange 6 drams, diluted sulphuric acid 10 drops. Mix and give a teaspoonful daily to a pup (setter). Graduate dose in proportion to size of dog.

WORMS.

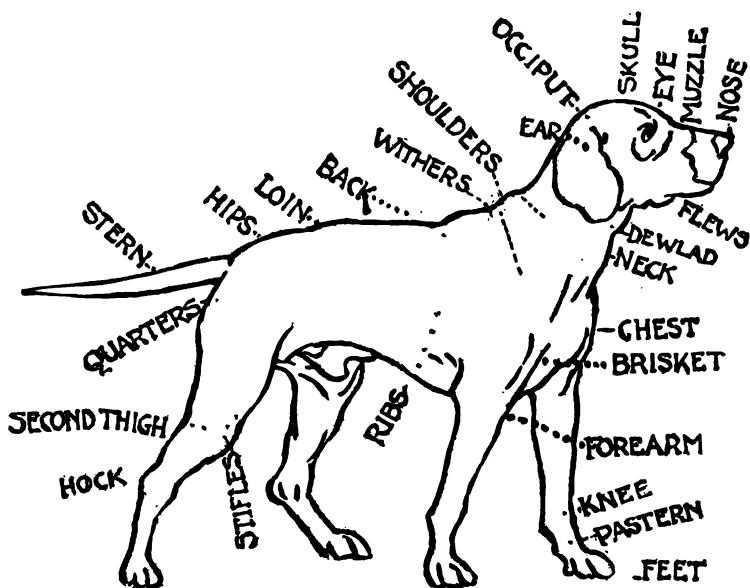
There are three principal worms infesting dogs.

First, the common roundworm, from two to six inches in length, of a pale pink color, very thin like vermicelli, and greatly resembling the common earth or angleworm. This is the worm most common in puppies, and inhabits the stomach and lower intestines.

Second, the tania, or tapeworm, made up of white, flat joints (about half an inch long), often of great length, and also inhabiting the small intestines. It is about as thick as very coarse thread. Both extremities of this worm must be removed, else it will grow again.

Third, the pin or threadworm, inhabiting the lower bowels, about half an inch in length and of pinkish color. It is apt to cause partial paralysis in puppies, which disappears after the worms are expelled.

More puppies and grown dogs die each year from worms than from *all diseases combined*. Their presence is generally manifested by the coat being dry and staring, dull and devoid of gloss, disturbed sleep very often resulting in fits, appetite capricious, distention of the stomach, breath generally offensive, nose hot and dry, loss of flesh, diarrhoea accompanied by mucous discharge, and general irritableness. Having made it always a point to give my puppies a couple of doses of vermifuge at two and six months of age, whether they show evidences of having worms or not, I have rarely had any further trouble with these pests.



TECHNICAL TERMS

Apple-head. A rounded head.

Blaze. White mark up the face.

Brisket. The part of the body in front of the chest.

Butterfly-nose. A spotted nose.

Button-ear. An ear whose tip falls over and covers the orifice.

Cat-foot. A round, short foot, like a cat's.

Cheeky. When the dog's cheek-bumps are strongly defined.

Chops. The pendulous lip of the bulldog.

Coat. The hair.

Cobby. Well ribbed up; short and compact body.

Condition. That state of body which shows the coat to be in a healthy state, the bones well covered, the body well rounded, the muscles hard, and the dog in the best of spirits.

Cow-hocked. Hocks which turn in.

Dew-claws. The superfluous claws that often appear above the feet on the inside of the legs.

Dewlap. Pendulous skin under the throat.

Dish-faced. When the dog's nose is higher than his muzzle at the stop.

Dudley Nose. Flesh-colored.

Elbow. The top joint of the front leg.

Feather. The hair at the back of the legs and under the tail.

Flag. The tail of a setter.

Flews. Pendulous lips, as seen in a bloodhound.

Frill. A mass of hair on the breast.

Hare-foot. A long foot, like a hare's.

Haw. The red inside of the eyelid, as shown in bloodhounds, etc.

Height. Measurement taken from top of shoulder to the ground.

Knee. Joint attaching fore pastern and forearm.

Leather. The skin of the ear.

Occiput. The projecting bone or bump at the back of the head.

Overshot. The upper teeth projecting beyond the under.

Pastern. Lowest section of leg, below knee or hock.

Pig-jaw. Same as *overshot*.

Pily. A term applied to a soft, woolly coat next the skin, out of which springs a longer coat.

Prick-ear. One that stands upright.

Quality. Quality is that evidence of breeding which we see in champion dogs, namely, beauty of outline coupled with a fineness of individual points that characterizes the dog at once as being well bred. A horse, for instance, may be very strong and serviceable, yet, being rough and ungainly, is said to be lacking in quality.

Rose-ear. An ear the tip of which turns back and shows the interior of the organ.

Smudge Nose. A nose which is not wholly black, but not spotted, giving the appearance of some of the black having been rubbed off.

Stern. The tail.

Stifles. The top joints of the hind legs.

Stop. The indentation below the eyes, which is most perceptible in the bulldog, but noticeable to a less extent in other breeds.

Trace. Black line extending from occiput to tail.

Tulip-ear. An erect ear.

Type. Every breed of dogs is possessed of certain characteristics of form and feature that stamp it so indelibly that a typical specimen once being seen it is never forgotten. In the human race, for instance, we say a man has a face of Malay type, Chinese type, etc. The same applies to a dog.

Undershot. The lower teeth projecting in front of the upper ones.

Montebello Kennels

Typical Great Danes

(Deutsche Doggen)

T. D. M. Cardeza, Proprietor



Champion Sandor Vom Inn

Champion Montebello Harold and Other Noted Winners

ADDRESS

E. A. Ruthman, Supt.

Sermantown, . . . Philadelphia

MR. H. W. HUNTINGTON

author of "My Dog and I" and "The Show Dog,"
being in touch with nearly all the prominent
breeders of dogs in the United States, as well as
with many reliable breeders in England, and
having officiated as judge at the

WESTMINSTER KENNEL CLUB

METROPOLITAN KENNEL CLUB

NEW ENGLAND KENNEL CLUB

and other dog shows, is prepared to accept com-
missions for the purchase of all breeds of dogs.
The benefit of his experience of over twenty
years as a successful breeder and exhibitor will
be cheerfully given to the prospective buyer.

P. O. Address,

"Elmwood,"

Providence, R. I.

Reproductions

of any of the illustrations of dogs appearing in "The Show Dog," printed on very heavy paper (7 x 9), intended especially for framing, will be mailed to any address on receipt of

******* Twenty-five Cents *******

The photographs are all taken from life and are reproduced by the most approved half-tone process in the most artistic manner, and when framed are exceedingly attractive to the fancier as well as to the layman.

Post Office Address,

H. W. HUNTINGTON,

"Elmwood,"

Providence, R. I.

EXMOOR KENNELS

LEBANON, PA.

E. A. WEIMER, Proprietor

THEO. F. JAGER, Manager

Breeders of high-class, Rough Coated Scotch Collies, smooth and wire haired Fox Terriers, Irish and Scotch Terriers, English Beagles and Gordon Setters.



At Stud, the Great Collie, IMPORTED BRIGHTWOOD HOPE, Balgreggie Hope's best son, winner of three First Prizes and Special for best in show in England when only eleven months old. A big twenty-six inch upstanding sable and white, long flat head, good ears, heavy coat of proper texture. FEE, \$12.00. Twenty per cent. discount to owners engaging two or more bitches, or one bitch for more than one season.

PUPPIES FOR SALE AT ALL TIMES.

Collies,	Male,	\$12.00	Female,	\$8.00
Terriers,	"	10.00	"	6.00
Beagles,	"	8.00	"	5.00
Setters,	"	10.00	"	4.00

Ten per cent. discount if a pair is taken. Thirty-four Brood Bitches to select from. Full pedigree with every sale. All specimens are entitled to registry in A. K. C. S. B.

IRISH TERRIERS AT STUD

Champion Merle Grady

A. K. C. S. B. 40,992.



E. K. C. S. B. 30,292.

A Sure Stock Setter

Sire of the Champion bitch "Milton Droleen," considered by eminent judges the most typical specimen of the breed; also winner on the bench of numerous prizes in America and England. Fee, \$25.00. To members of Irish Terrier Club, \$20.00.

Merle Grady's Best

A. K. C. S. B. 49,834.

By Ch. "Merle Grady." Dam "Black Crook Bracket." Fee, \$10.00.

Puppies and young stock and bitches in whelp for sale of the best blood obtainable.

W. L. BEADLESTON, 52 Broadway, New York City.

AIREDALE KENNELS

TUNIS MILLS, MD.

Airedales

For
Show
and
Sport



Airedales

For
Compan-
ions and
Guards

The owner of the above kennels was the *First* to introduce and exhibit these dogs in the United States. They are imported from his home in England where the breed originated. Purchasers can depend upon getting *Airedales*.

T. PERCY MALLORIE, Tunis Mills, Md.

IF YOU WANT THE BEST

FOX TERRIERS

Go to the Winning
Kennels
for them

Last year we won the following:

	Firsts.	Seconds.	Thirds.	Specials.
New York.....	5	6	5	7
Chicago.....	4	5	1	6
Boston.....	6	7	1	6
Pittsburg.....	4	2	3	..
Cleveland.....	9	3	..	1
Philadelphia.....	11	3	2	2
Toronto.....	11	3	..	9
Cincinnati.....	8	6	..	..
Danbury.....	1	5	..	..
Atlanta.....	6	..	..	..
Washington.....	3	2	..	..
Montreal.....	5	..	..	1
Milwaukee.....	4	..	..	..
Or a total of.....	<u>77</u>	<u>42</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>32</u>

Send for Catalogue and Stud Book to

NORFOLK KENNELS

504 Jarvis Street, Toronto, Canada

MARLBOROUGH KENNELS

Toy
Spaniels

Blenheim

King
Charles

Ruby

Prince
Charles



Cocker
Spaniels

all
colors

Stock
Dogs

All Stud
Fees
\$15.00

'WHO SAID SUPPER?'



Always Young and Grown Stock
for sale. Our aim is to sell good
dogs at reasonable prices. ❀ ❀

MARLBOROUGH KENNELS

479 Russell Avenue
Cleveland, Ohio

The Craigdarroch Scottish Terriers

BAY SHORE, LONG ISLAND

BLAIR ATHOL

A. K. C. Stud Book 58,954

.. AT STUD ..

Blair Athol is by King Alexander × Romany Rake; he by Heather Prince × Annie;
she by Champton Revival × Rara Avis.

His Winnings are as follows:

IN ENGLAND

First Prize . . Colne	First Prize . . . Biddulph
First Prize . . Great Harwood	First Prize . . . Lancaster
First Prize . . Ormskirk	Special Prize . . Lancaster
First Prize . . Ecclesfield	Two First Prizes . Congleton
First Prize . . Keel	Special Prize . . Congleton

IN AMERICA

First Prize, novice, Philadelphia	Second Prize, open, New Orleans
First Prize, limit, Philadelphia	Second Prize, limit, Memphis
Second Prize, open, Philadelphia	Second Prize, open, Memphis

**Puppies For Sale from
PRIZE WINNING STOCK**

MRS. JACK BRAZIER

BAY SHORE, LONG ISLAND

AMERICAN PET DOG KENNEL

SENN

IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF

Small Pet Dogs



KING OF THE BLENHEIMS

Office and Residence

278 W. 11th Street Between Bleecker and W. 4th St.

NEW YORK

Small Stock Dogs Constantly on Hand

COCKER SPANIELS AT STUD

CH. ROMANY RYE, (Blk. & W. Tkd.) \$20.00

MOHICAN, (Dark Red) \$20.00

ZADOC, (Black) \$15.00

Matrons

CH. BLUE BELLS II,
BRAESIDE BETTY,

MIDKIFF BESSIE,
BABY ETHEL,

MAGENTA, and 20 others.

Winner

of more First and Special Prizes during
1899 and 1900 than any other exhibi-
tor of Cocker Spaniels. * * * * *

High Class Puppies and Other Typical Stock
For Sale.

THE MIDKIFF KENNELS

W. T. PAYNE, Proprietor

KINGSTON, PA.

English Bull Dogs

STOCK DOGS

Ch. Katerfelto.....
56,251 A. K. C. S. B.

Meerschaum Jock.....
58,242 A. K. C. S. B.

Ch. Orient Don.....
46,910 A. K. C. S. B.

King Solomon.....
58,241 A. K. C. S. B.

Wrangler.....
56,450 A. K. C. S. B.

Steve Brodie.....
52,412 A. K. C. S. B.



CHAMPION "KATERFELTO"

Lady Dockleaf.....
56,452 A. K. C. S. B.

Helen of Troy.....
58,205 A. K. C. S. B.

Harrow Rosette.....
58,243 A. K. C. S. B.

Lady Barber.....
58,244 A. K. C. S. B.

Shaftesbury Fidget.....
58,245 A. K. C. S. B.

Rule Britannia.....
38,266 A. K. C. S. B.

Ariosa.....
56,461 A. K. C. S. B.

Rodney Mercia.....

VANCROFT KENNELS

(Formerly Lemington Kennels)

Vandergrift Building, . . Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

Prize Bull Dogs

AT STUD

OWNER, W. C. CODMAN

Glen Monarch, (45,597) Sire, Ch. Ivel Rustic; dam, Ch. Glenwood Queen. Color, dark rich brindle; weight, 45 lbs. Last win, 1st open under 45 at Boston, 1900, stamps him best in his class. This sound and active young dog is invaluable at stud, being short up-faced, large skull, well carried ears, good ribs, strong short back and immense bone.

Fee, \$25.00

Silver King, (42,497) Sire, Ch. Facey Romford; dam, Daisy VIII. Color, tiger brindle; weight, 45 lbs. This dog by his rare breeding, is particularly well suited to weak faced or coarse bitches, he having the grand facial properties and quality of the King Orry strain, combined with that of Chs. British Monarch, Bedgesbury Lion, Grabber and Reeves Crib.

Fee, \$20.00

Shortly at Stud to a few Approved Bitches.

Donax King, (58,121) Sire, Persimmon; dam, Ch. Glenwood Queen. Color, fawn. He is a combination of the breeding of all the champion strains, past and present. This grand young dog is the model of his grandsire, Champion Donax (considered by the late John S. P. Sellon the best he ever bred) and is much needed for an out-cross for the bull dogs in America, and is such a one as can rarely be found.

PUPPIES FOR SALE

All communications addressed to

FRED OTTO



PARK KENNELS

Babcock Street, Providence, R. I.

Fenton Kennels

TERRIERS

IRISH — FOX — WELSH



Fenton Phadruig, A. K. C. 54,193

HIS HONOR X FENTON SPUDS

WINNINGS.

1st Puppy, 1st Novice, 1st Limit, 1st Open, 1st Winners,
Providence, 1900

2d Puppy, Reserve Limit,
Boston, 1900

"Fenton" Terriers have won in the last three
years 24 firsts, 15 seconds, 4 thirds, 3 firsts and
one reserve in winners classes.

For list of Stud Dogs, Brood Bitches and Puppies, address

H. T. COUSINS

Salem, Mass.

AT STUD

Black Fascination _____

(A. K. C. S. B. 54707)

(Champion Pickpania x Deer Park Rose.)

Winner in 1900 of Fourteen First Prizes and a
number of Other Prizes.

Fee, . . . \$15.00

Hampton

Red Jacket

(A. K. C. S. B. 51506.)

(Red Mack x Red Meg.)

A Red Bred Red Dog.
A Rich Irish Setter
Red * * * *

A Prize Winner
wherever
shown.

**Fee,
\$15.00**



C O C K E R



S P A N I E L S

Puppies

Of All Colors gen-
erally on hand and
for sale. * * * *

All Stock Guaranteed as
Represented or Money
Refunded.

**Koenig's
Cocker Spaniel
Kennels**

A. B. KOENIG, Proprietor.

3119 Arsenal Street.

Office, 612 Walnut Street,

SAINT LOUIS, MO.

Bitches sent for Service should be sent direct
to Kennels.



White Oak Hill Boarding Kennels

BREEDERS OF ... ENGLISH GREYHOUNDS
BEAGLES
BOSTON TERRIERS
FOX TERRIERS AND
IRISH TERRIERS

English and American Foxhounds Bred and Trained
for Fox and Drag Hunting.

A. B. MCGREGOR, Proprietor
Kennel Manager to the Norfolk Hunt

MIDDLETON, NEW SALEM, MASS.

Scottish Terriers

Largest and Best Kennel in America—Seven Stud Dogs, comprising Three Champions. Brood Bitches, Puppies—both sexes.

Cocker Spaniels

Blacks and Reds—Stud Dogs of each color. Brood Bitches, Puppies.

Clumber Spaniels

English Imported and American bred stock. Stud Dogs and Puppies.

Dachshunde

Blacks and Tans, and also Reds—Stud Dogs of each color, and Puppies, both sexes.

Newcastle Kennels

Brookline, Mass.

PRESTO KENNELS

✿ FINELY BRED ✿

BOSTON TERRIERS

Puppies
and
Grown Dogs
of all
Ages



Extra fine
Brood Bitches
Constantly
on
Hand

FUSSIE DEE
A. K. C. S. B. 54,346

LIGHT OR HEAVY WEIGHTS
FOR SALE AND IN THE STUD

Well Mannered and House Broken Dogs a Specialty.

Address all Communications to

J. VARNUM MOTT, M. D.

74 Boylston Street

Boston, Mass.

BLUE ROCK KENNELS

ARE

BREEDERS OF *✻* Boston Terriers *✻* EXCLUSIVELY

The injunction to "do one thing well," we obey—we do it. We breed some of the best Bostonians to be had, for we have the blood with which to do it.

AT THE STUD

we have

"Fritz"

"Sullivan's Punch" × "Nellie." Weight 15 pounds.

also

"Bobby Burns"

"Broker" × "Horrigan's Beauté." Weight 21 pounds.

We have some rare good bitches, all breeding, therefore puppies are invariably on hand and for sale. All are of the best strains, and all eligible for registration in the A. K. C. Stud Book.

J. A. GUBIAN

11 Holiday Street, Dorchester, Mass.

KING KENNELS

Corner Camp and Pleasant Streets

PROVIDENCE, R. I.



FOR SALE

BOSTON TERRIERS FRENCH BULL DOGS

ENGLISH BULL DOGS



THOMAS SHEPARD, Kennel Manager

STANDARD OIL OF TAR

(Disinfectant)



HOLD!

Don't Shoot
the Dog.

Use Standard Oil of Tar and Cure his Mange.

Read what a few of our Patrons say:

The Celebrated Eberhart Kennels.

Camp Dennison, Ohio, Aug. 4, 1900.

Gentlemen:—Please ship by freight five gallon can Standard Oil of Tar. Am using it entirely and it is perfectly satisfactory.

Truly yours,

AL. G. EBERHART.

Mr. Frank F. Dole, New Haven, Conn.

Gentlemen:—"I must say your Standard Oil of Tar is the very best I have ever used, and in the last 15 years I think I have used them all. At any rate, yours has given better results than those that cost twice as much. No kennel should be without it; one thing sure, my kennel will always have the Dog's Best Friend on hand—Standard Oil of Tar. Send me 10 gallons more at once."

Roselyn Kennels, West Chester, Pa.

"It is the *King* of all Dog Washers, the best Disinfectant, and a sure flea Exterminator."

National Fox Hunters Association,

Dr. W. F. Sturgill, President.

Ceredo, West Virginia.

"The sample of Standard Oil of Tar you so kindly sent me, reached me, and after giving it a thorough trial I can unhesitatingly say that it is the best remedy I have ever used for mange, eczema and fleas. Cases in which other standard remedies had only given temporary relief have been completely cured by a few applications of Standard Oil of Tar. I shall want more before long."

Winfield, Kansas, July 31, 1900.

Dear Sirs:—I have used your Standard Oil of Tar with great success. I had three bird dogs having mange in the very worst stage. I had tried all kinds of cures without any effect. I have cured them all with your Oil of Tar and have about three quarts left. I only ordered a gallon. It is a sure thing.

Yours truly,

M. W. BADEN.

What is good for the Dog is also good for the Horse, Cow, Pig, Sheep, Chicken, Hare and Cat. Everybody should use Standard "Oil of Tar."

Trial Gallon, \$1.00, express paid.

Standard Disinfectant Co.

65 Champlain Street.

CLEVELAND, OHIO.

Sporting Dogs . . . Imported . . . January, 1901



" PRINCE VICTOR "

**BARTON TORY, Orange and White
English Setter**

Winner in England of 114 Firsts, 5 Championships, 18 Specials for best dog in show of any breed, 2 Challenge Cups, 12 Specials for best sporting dog in show.

By Lord Bentinck x Orton Dobbie.

Will be allowed a limited number of approved bitches until July 1, 1901, at thirty-five dollars.

**PRINCE VICTOR,
Beautifully Colored
Irish Setter**

Winner of over 40 Firsts and Specials, 2 Championships.

By Kamlough Pat x Baroness Kerry Nell

Will be allowed a limited number of approved bitches until July 1, 1901, at twenty-five dollars.

**DUKE OF EDGEWORTH,
Black and Tan
Gordon Setter**

A Champion of Champions in England. Winner of over 200 Firsts and Specials.

By Barton Harold x Hilda.

Will be allowed a limited number of approved bitches until July 1, 1901, at twenty-five dollars.

**CHAMPION HEATHER MALT,
Liver and White
A. K. C. S. B. 54,414
Pointer**

Winner of many Prizes in England and America.

By Heather James x Heather Jewel.

Will be allowed a limited number of approved bitches until July 1, 1901, at twenty-five dollars.

VANCROFT KENNELS

Vandergrift Building, . . . Pittsburgh, Pa.

Do You Keep a Dog?

Spratts Patent (America) Limited

MANUFACTURERS AND PURVEYORS

NEWARK, N. J.

Make all kinds
of Dog, Game,
Poultry and Cat

.. **FOODS** ..

AND EITHER MANUFACTURE OR CAN
SUPPLY MORE EASILY THAN ANY
OTHER CONCERN IN THE WORLD,
ANYTHING WHATEVER CONNECTED
WITH DOGS OR DOMESTIC ANIMALS
GENERALLY.

**Spratts Patent Remedies for Dogs, Puppies
and Cats are now acknowledged to be the
best in the world.**

SEND FOR INFORMATION ON ANY POINT
CONNECTED WITH THE ABOVE AND FOR
CATALOGUE TO

Spratts Patent (America) Limited

450 to 456 Market St., Newark, N. J.

BRANDANE COLLIE KENNELS

HARRISBURG, PA.

BLACK & HUNTER, Proprietors



HIGHEST QUALITY OF THOROUGHBRED

Scotch Collies

YOUNG AND MATURED STOCK ALWAYS FOR SALE



AT STUD:

CH. BRANDANE ALTON MONTY, . . 55,020

A Winner and a Sire of Winners.

Correspondence Solicited

BLACK & HUNTER,

Harrisburg, Pa.

BAY VIEW KENNELS

FRED T. MILLER, Owner

Importer, Breeder and Exhibitor of High Class Thoroughbred

ST. BERNARDS, BULL TERRIERS AND
COCKER SPANIELS (all colors) * * *

High Class Prize Winning Dogs (in above breeds) at Stud.

FEEES REASONABLE.

Brood Bitches, Bitches in Whelp and Puppies
usually For Sale.

Address FRED T. MILLER, Trenton, Ont., Canada.

Imperial Bloodhound Kennels

Address DR. KNOX,
Danbury, Conn.

I breed and sell Registered Bloodhounds of the best English-pedigreed and man-trailing strains on earth.

Associate member of the American Kennel Club. Member of the English Bloodhound Club of America.

Don't write unless you want the best and will pay accordingly.

Scottish Terriers * Nosegay Kennels

WEBSTER GROVES, MO.

Breeds from Famous British Prize Winners Only.

OUR MOTTO: *Quality, not Quantity.*

OUR RECORD: *Never sold a pup that lost us or the breed a friend.*

ROBERT KOENIGSBAUER

BREEDER OF PURE BRED GERMAN DACHSHUNDE

1014 South 12th St.



Philadelphia, Pa.

FIESCO FORST

My stock represents the best strains of German and Austrian dogs, making it the most desirable in America. Among them are to be found the following CHAMPIONS, viz.: Champion Flott Forst, Champion Isolany Forst, Champion Racker von Jaegerhaus, Champion Hundsports Waldmann, Champion Schlupfer Euskirchen, Champion Flott Sonnenberg, Champion Dildomde Fass-An, Champion Lony Forst, and many others.

Champions Waldmann, Jaegerhaus, Euskirchen and Isolany alone have won 117 Prizes, which tells the tale.

Stud Dogs and Puppies, of the very best breeding only, to be found at my Kennels. Satisfaction guaranteed.

ROBERT KOENIGSBAUER.

SPORTSMAN'S LIBRARY

ANGLING

Amateur Angler	\$2 50
American Fish and How to Catch Them	1 00
American Fishes, large 4to, Goode, illustrated	3 50
American Game Fishes	1 50
American Salmon Fishing, Wells	1 00
Art of Angling, Holberton	55
Artificial Flies and How to Make Them, Shipley	1 00
Black Bass Fishing, tools, tackle, implements, Henshall	3 00
Black Bass, More About the, Henshall	1 50
Book on Angling, Francis	5 00
Dictionary of Flies	55
Domesticated Trout, Livingston Stone	2 50
Familiar Fish and How to Catch Them, McCarthy	1 50
Favorite Flies and Their Histories	5 00
Fishing Tackle, Its Material, etc., Keene, illustrated	1 50
Fishing Tourist, Angler's Guide, Hallock	2 00
Fishing with the Fly, Orvis-Cheney Collection, illustrated	2 50
Floating Flies and How to Dress Them, Halford, colored plates	12 00

Fly-Fishers' Entomology, Ronalds, 20 colored plates	\$5 00
Fly-Fishing and Fly-Making for Trout, with plates, Keene	1 50
Home Fishing on Home Waters	55
Leaping Ouananiche and How to Catch It	55
Men I Have Fished With, Fred Mather	2 00
Modern Fishculture, Mather, illustrated	2 00
Ouananiche and Its Canadian Environment	2 00
Practical Angler, Clark	1 00
Prime's I Go a-Fishing, paper	1 00
Salmon Fishing, Hallock	1 00
Scientific Angler, instructive work on artistic angling, Foster	1 50
Sea Fishermen, Wilcocks, illustrated	2 00
Superior Fishing, or the Striped Bass, Trout, etc., Roosevelt	2 00
Walton's Angler, Major's edition, 102 illustrations	2 00

BOATS, BOATING AND YACHTING

Amateur Sailing in Open and Half-Open Boats, Biddle	1 50
A Voyage to Viking Land, Steel, 100 illustrations	2 00
Boat Sailing in Fair Weather and Foul, cloth	1 00
Boat Sailor's Manual, the management of sailing boats, numerous plates, Qualtrough	2 00
Boating Trip on New England Rivers	1 25
Camping and Cruising in Florida, Henshall	1 50
Canoe and Camp Cookery, "Seneca"	1 00
Canoe and Boat Building for Amateurs, W. P. Stephens	2 00
Canoe and Camera, Steele, illustrated	1 00
Canoe Cruising and Camping, Frazer	1 00
Canoe Handling and Sailing, C. B. Vaux, new edition	1 00
Canoe, Voyage of the Paper, from Quebec to the Gulf of Mexico, with maps, Bishop	1 50
Canoeing and Camping Out	1 00
Canvas Canoes; How to Build Them, Parker B. Field	60
Corinthian Yachtsmen, or Hints on Yachting, Biddle	1 50
Cruises in Small Yachts and Big Canoes, Speed, illustrated	2 50
Four Months in a Sneakbox, Down the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, with maps, Bishop	1 50
Frazer's Practical Boat Sailing; management of small boats and yachts under all circumstances	1 00
Hints on Boat Sailing and Racing, Fitzgerald	1 00
Inland Voyages, Stephenson	1 50
Knots, Bends and Splices	60
Manual of the Canvas Canoe, Webb	1 25
Masting and Rigging of Ships, Kipping, illustrated	1 00
Navigator's Pocket Book	2 00
Paddle and Portage, from Moosehead Lake to the Aroostook River, 60 illustrations and map, Steele	1 00
Practical Boat Building and Sailing	3 00
Practical Boat Building for Amateurs	1 00
Practical Boat Sailing	2 00
Rigger's Guide and Seamen's Assistant, 6th edition, illustrated	1 25
Sailing Boat, Folkard, 4th edition, illustrated	5 00

Sailor's Language, a collection of sea terms and their definitions, W. Clark Russell, illustrated	\$1 25
Sailor's Manual and Handy Book, Qualtrough	3 50
Sailor's Sea Book, Rosser, new edition	1 25
*Small Yachts, C. P. Kunhardt, 3d ed., enlarged, 470 pp	10 00
Small Yachts, Supplement to	4 00
Steam Yachts and Launches, Kunhardt, new edition	3 00
Two Hundred Miles on the Delaware River with a Canoe	1 50
Vessels and Voyages	2 00
*Yacht Architecture, Designing and Building, Dixon Kemp	16 80
*Yacht and Boat Sailing, Kemp, illustrated	12 00
Yacht Designing, hints to beginners, Biddle, illustrated	1 00
Yacht Etiquette	1 00
Yachting Wrinkles	1 00
Yachtsman's Guide, Patterson, new edition	5 00
Yachtsman's Handy Book, Rules of the Road, Signals, Navigation, Seamanship, etc., for Yachtsmen	1 50

CAMPING, TRAPPING AND ADVENTURE

Adirondack Tales, Murray, two vols., each	1 50
Adventures in the Wilderness, Murray, illustrated	1 25
Amateur Trapper, boards	75
Camps and Tramps in the Adirondacks, Northrup	1 25
Camps in the Rockies, Grohman	1 25
Camping and Cruising in Florida, with map, Henshall	1 50
Camping at Bodines	1 25
Camping in the Canadian Rockies	3 00
Canoe Cruising and Camping, Frazer	1 00
Camp-Fires of the Everglades, Whitehead, illustrated	5 00
Camping and Camp Outfits	1 25
Canoe and Camp Cookery, "Seneca"	1 00
Complete American Trapper, tricks of trapping and trap-making, Gibson, illustrated	1 00
Gipsy Tents and How to Use Them	1 25
How to Hunt and Trap, Batty	1 50
Hunter and Trapper, Thrasher	75
Log Cabins and Cottages; How to Build and Furnish them	1 50
Trappers' Guide, Newhouse, new edition	1 00
Woodcraft, "Nessmuk"	1 00

HORSE

Book of the Horse, Sidney	6 00
Dadd's Modern Horse Doctor	1 50
Horses, Famous, of America, illustrated	1 50
Horses and Roads, Freelance	2 00
Horsemanship for Women, Mead, illustrated by Parker	1 25
How to Handle and Educate Vicious Horses, Gleason, illustrated	60
Lessons in Horse Judging	60
Mayhew's Horse Doctor, 400 illustrations	2 00
Mayhew's Horse Management	2 00

McClure's Stable Guide.....	\$1 00
Melville Whyte's Riding Recollections.....	1 00
Saddle Horse and Guide to Riding, illustrated.....	1 00
Stonehenge on the Horse, English edition, 8vo.....	3 00
Stonehenge on the Horse, American edition, 12mo.....	1 50
Training the Trotting Horse.....	3 50
Woodruff's Trotting Horses of America, illustrated.....	2 50
Youatt and Spooner on the Horse, illustrated.....	1 50

HUNTING—SHOOTING

Adventures on Great Hunting Grounds of the World, 22 ills.....	1 00
American Big Game Hunting, illustrated.....	2 50
American Game Bird Shooting, Murphy.....	1 50
American Sportsman, The, Lewis.....	2 50
Antelope and Deer of America, Caton.....	2 50
Art of Shooting, Lancaster (popular edition, \$1.25).....	3 00
Art of Wing Shooting.....	60
Big Game of North America, Shields.....	3 50
Buffalo Jones' Forty Years of Adventure.....	2 00
Camp-Fires of the Everglades, Whitehead, illustrated.....	5 00
Complete Sportsman, Gasper.....	2 00
Cruising in the Cascades, Shields.....	2 00
East Africa and Its Big Game, Willoughby.....	7 00
Field, Cover and Trap-Shooting, Bogardus, new edition.....	2 00
Game Birds at Home, Van Dyke.....	1 50
Hints and Points for Sportsmen.....	1 50
Hitting vs. Missing, Hammond.....	1 00
How I Became a Crack Shot, with hints to beginners, Farrow.....	1 00
Hunter and Trapper, Thrasher.....	60
Hunting and Fishing in Florida, Cory.....	1 75
Hunting in Many Lands, illustrated.....	2 50
Hunting in the Great West.....	1 00
Hunting Trips of a Ranchman, Roosevelt.....	3 00
Jack, the Young Ranchman.....	1 50
Man from Corpus Christi.....	1 50
Modern Shotguns, Greener.....	1 00
My Shooting Box.....	75
North American Shore Birds, Elliott, 74 plates.....	2 50
On Snow Shoes to the Barren Grounds, Whitney.....	3 50
Ranch Life and the Hunting Trail, Roosevelt.....	2 50
Rifle, Rod and Gun in California, Van Dyke.....	1 50
Shooting on the Wing.....	75
Shooting on Upland, Marsh and Stream, Leffingwell.....	3 50
Sport with Gun and Rod, cloth, handsomely illustrated.....	5 00
Sporting Adventures in the Far West.....	1 50
Sportsman's Paradise, or the Lakelands of Canada, illus. by Beard.....	3 50
Still-Hunter, Van Dyke.....	2 00
The Book of Duck Shooting, Grinnell.....	
Trail and Camp-Fire.....	2 50
Trap Score Book (pocket edition, 60c.) large quarto.....	1 00
Up the North Branch, Farrar.....	1 00

Wild Fowl Shooting, their resorts, habits, flights, and the most successful methods of hunting them, Leffingwell, illustrated . . .	\$2 50
Wilderness Hunter, Roosevelt	3 50
Wild Sports of the World, Greenwood	2 50

KENNEL

American Book of the Dog, Shields	3 50
American Kennel and Sporting Field, Burgess	3 00
Bob, The Autobiography of a Fox Terrier	1 50
Book of the Dog, Vero Shaw, with portraits	8 00
Breeders' Kennel Record and Account Book, large 4to	3 00
Bulldog Pedigrees, index to 6,000 dogs	3 75
Collie, Lee, illustrated	1 50
Diseases of the Dog, Hill	2 00
Diseases of the Dog, Steel	3 50
Dog Breaking, Hutchinson, 10th edition	3 00
Dog in Health and Disease, Mills	2 25
Dog, The, Dinks, Mayhew and Hutchinson	3 00
Dog Training vs. Breaking, Hammond	1 00
Dogs of Great Britain and America	2 00
Dogs of the British Isles, Stonehenge, with 50 plate portraits	6 00
Dogs, Management of, Mayhew, 16 mo	1 75
Dogs, Management and Treatment; "Ashmont"	2 00
Fetch and Carry, Waters	1 00
Fox Terrier, Lee, illustrated, new edition	2 00
Kennel Secrets, "Ashmont"	3 00
Mastiff, The History of, M. B. Wynn	2 50
Modern Dogs, Sporting Division, Lee, 2 vols	7 50
Modern Dogs, Non-Sporting Division, Lee	5 00
Modern Dogs, Terriers' Division, Lee	5 00
Modern Training, Waters	2 00
My Dog and I, H. W. Huntington	1 00
Nursing vs. Dosing (Dogs), Hammond	1 00
Pedigree Record Book, 200 pp., fifth generation and index	2 50
Pocket Kennel Record, full leather	60
Practical Kennel Guide, Stables, cloth	1 50
Scientific Education of the Dog for the Gun	2 50
Shaw's Illustrated Book of the Dog	8 00
Sheep Dog, cloth	1 00
Spaniel and Its Training, Mercer	1 00
Stonehenge on the Dog, with portraits	2 50
Training the Hunting Dog for the Field and Field Trials	1 50
Whippet and Race Dog, How to Breed and Race	1 50
Youatt on the Dog	2 00

NATURAL HISTORY

American Bird Fancier	60
Antelope and Deer of America, Caton	2 50
Ants, Bees and Wasps. By Sir John Lubbock. With colored plates	2 00
Art of Taxidermy	2 00
Baird's Birds of North America: Land Birds, 3 vols., \$30; colored, \$60; Water Birds, 2 vols., \$24; colored	60 00

Batty's Taxidermy and Home Decorator, 44 illus., new edition	\$1 50
Big Game of North America, Shields	3 50
Bird Portraits, Van Fleet, illustrated	1 00
Bird Studies With a Camera, Chapman	1 75
Birdcraft, Mabel Osgood Wright, illustrated	2 50
Bird Life, and Guide to Common Birds, Chapman, \$1.75; colored	5 00
Birds of Eastern North America, illustrated, Chapman	3 00
Birds that Hunt and Are Hunted	2 00
Book of Pigeons, illustrated	8 00
Book of Poultry, illustrated	5 00
Butterflies of Eastern United States	2 00
Cage Birds and Sweet Warblers	2 00
Camp-Fires of a Naturalist, Lydecker	2 00
Cassell's Concise Natural History	3 00
Check List of North American Birds	2 00
Citizen Bird, Mabel Osgood Wright, and Coues	1 50
Coues' Check List of North American Birds, illustrated	3 00
Coues' Key to North American Birds, illustrated	7 50
Eggs of North American Birds, Maynard, colored	2 00
Elements of Forestry	1 50
Familiar Features of the Roadside. By F. Schuyler Mathews. 130 illustrations. 12mo. Cloth	1 75
Game Birds at Home, Van Dyke	1 50
Game Birds of North America, Elliot, illustrated	2 50
Game Water Birds of the Atlantic Coast, Roosevelt	2 00
Guide to the Study of Insects, Packard	5 00
Half Hours with a Naturalist, Wood	1 50
How to Know Wild Flowers, Dana	1 75
In Bird Land	1 25
In Nesting Time	1 25
Insects, How to Mount, Manton	60
Lakes, Fields and Forests	1 00
Life of John J. Audubon, with steel portrait	2 00
Life on the Seashore, or Animals of Our Eastern Coast, Emerton	1 50
Manual of North American Birds, Ridgway, new edition	7 50
Manual of North American Butterflies	1 50
Manual of Vertebrates, Jordan	2 50
Maynard's Butterflies, colored plates	7 00
Mystery of the Woods, Murray	1 50
Names and Portraits of Birds, Trumbull, 90 illustrations	2 50
Names of North American Butterflies, Maynard, colored plates	1 50
Naturalist's Guide, Maynard	1 25
Naturalist's Rambles About Home, Abbott	1 50
North American Shore Birds, Elliot, illustrated	2 50
Nuttall's Ornithology, 2 vol., illustrated	7 50
Our Common Birds and How to Know Them	1 50
Our Native Birds of Song and Beauty	22 00
Our Own Birds, new edition	1 25
Pheasant Keeping for the Amateur, illustrated	1 50
Practical Pigeon Keeping, Wright	1 50
Rabbit Keeper, Practical	1 50
Song Birds and Water Fowl	1 50
Taxidermy and Zoological Collecting, Hornaday	2 50

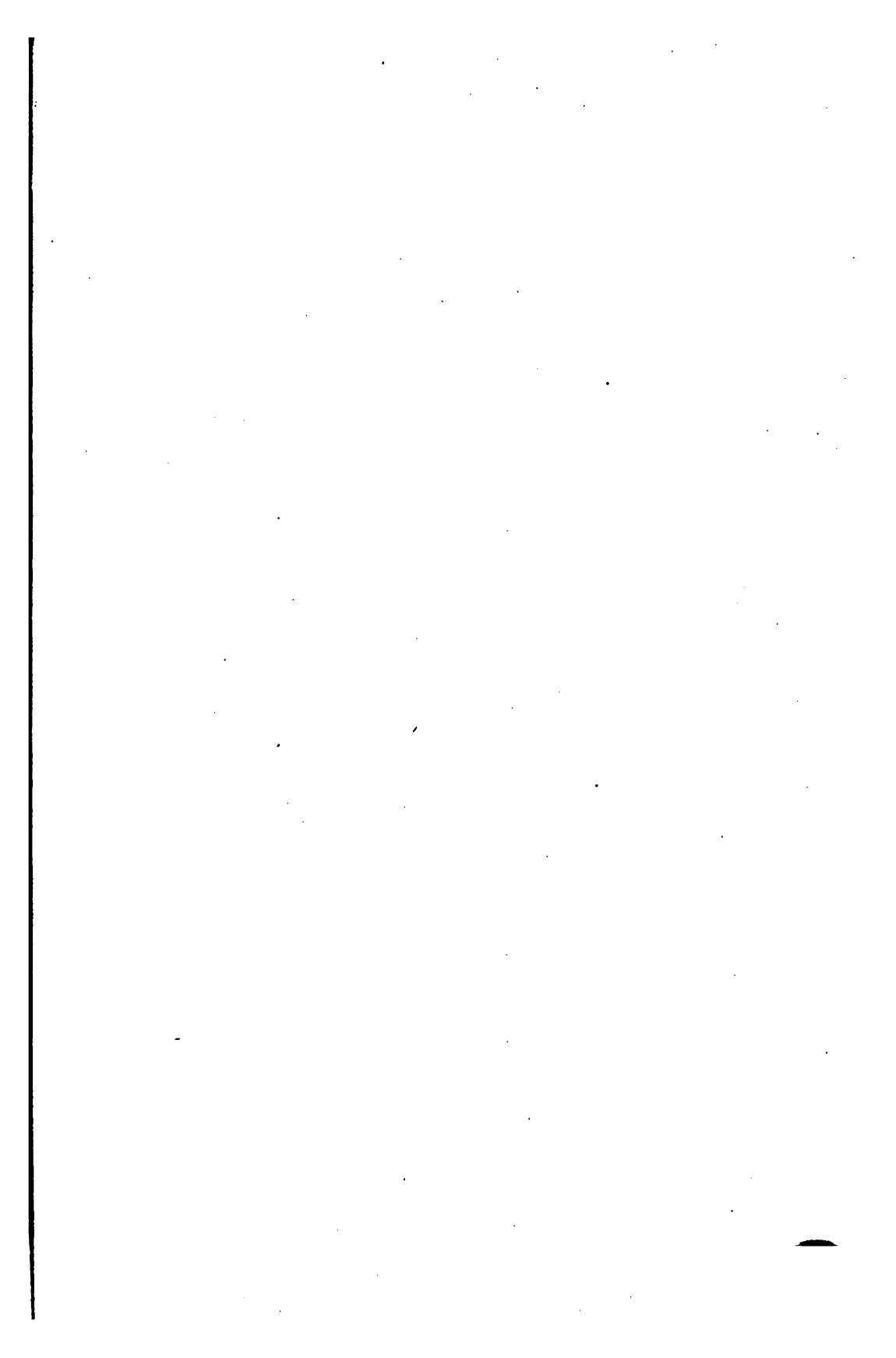
Taxidermy, Practical, Batty	\$1 50
Taxidermy Without a Teacher	60
Wildfowl of United States and British Possessions	2 50
Wild Neighbors, Ingersoll	1 50

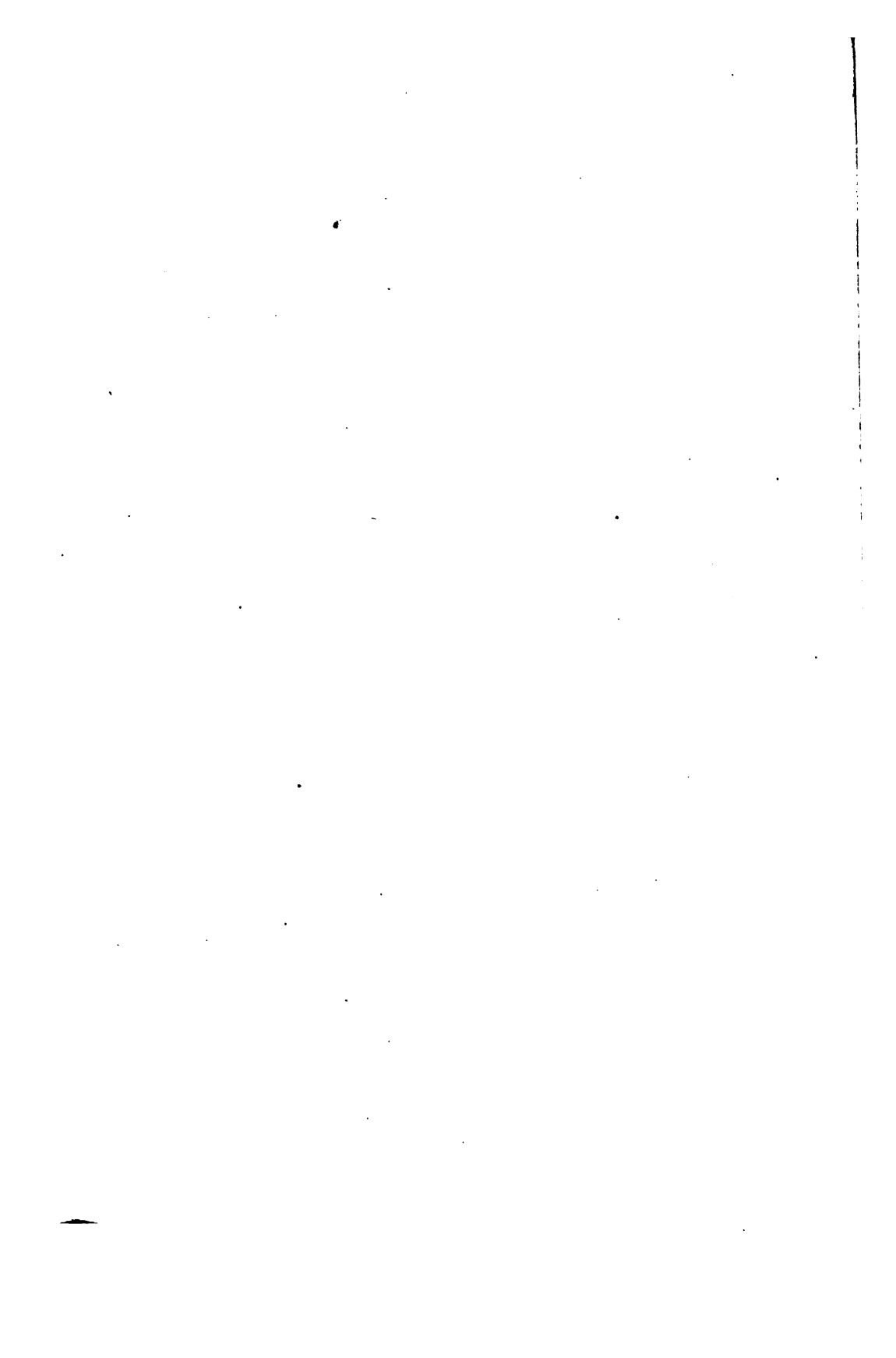
MISCELLANEOUS

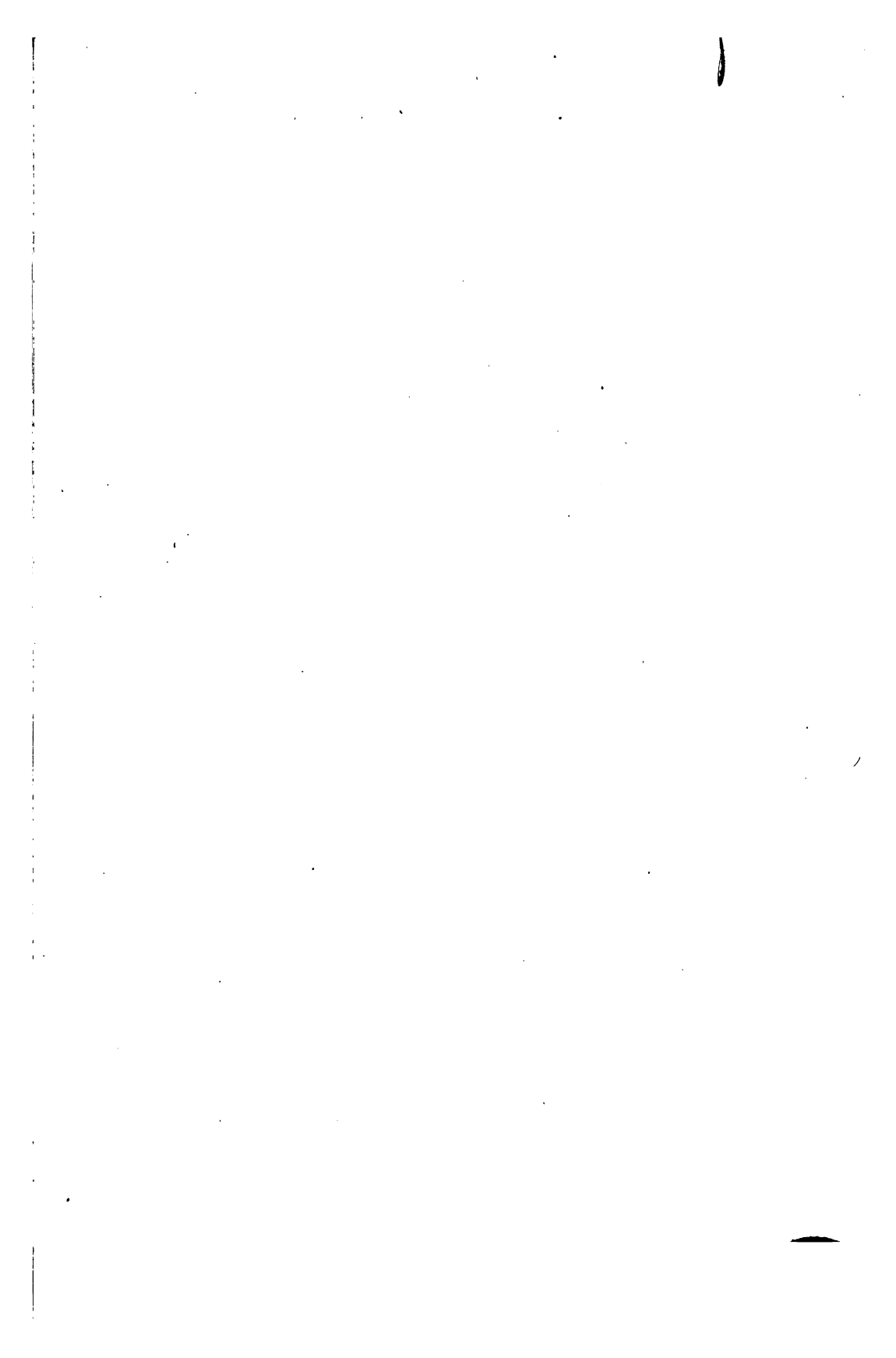
Art of Training Animals	60
Blackfoot Lodge Tales, Grinnell	1 75
Boy's Book of Sports and Pastimes, Thompson, illustrated	2 00
Camps in the Caribbees, Ober	1 50
City Boys in the Woods, Wells	2 50
Cones for the Camp-Fire, Murray	60
Cassell's Book of Sports and Pastimes, largely illustrated	2 00
Danvis Folks, Robinson	1 25
Danvis Pioneer	1 25
Encyclopedia of Rural Sports, Stonehenge	4 50
Forty Years of Adventure, Buffalo Jones, illustrated	2 00
Hints and Points for Sportsmen	1 50
Great Fur Land, Robinson, paper, 50 cts. ; cloth	1 75
Hints and Points for Sportsmen, illustrated	1 50
Indians of Today, Grinnell	5 00
Jack, the Young Ranchman, Grinnell	1 50
John Norton, the Trapper, Murray	1 50
John Norton's Thanksgiving, Murray	1 25
Just About a Boy, Phillips	1 25
Life and Writings of Frank Forester, 2 vols., per vol	1 50
Man from Corpus Christi	1 50
Millionaires of a Day, Van Dyke, paper, 50 cts. ; cloth	1 00
Mountain Climbing	1 50
Mystery of the Woods, Murray	1 50
"Nessmuk's" Poems	1 50
Pawnee Hero Stories and Folk-Tales, Grinnell	1 75
Sam Lovel's Camps, Robinson	1 00
Singing Mouse Stories, Hough	1 00
Sportsman's Paradise, or the Lakelands of Canada, illustrated	3 50
Story of the Cow-Boy, Hough	1 50
Story of the Indian, Grinnell	1 50
Story of the Mine	1 50
Uncle Lisha's Outing, Robinson	1 25
Uncle Lisha's Shop, Robinson	1 00
Wild Animals I Have Known	2 00
Wonders of the Yellowstone, Richardson	\$1 50
Woodcraft, "Nessmuk"	1 00
Woods and Lakes of Maine, Hubbard, new edition, illustrated	3 00

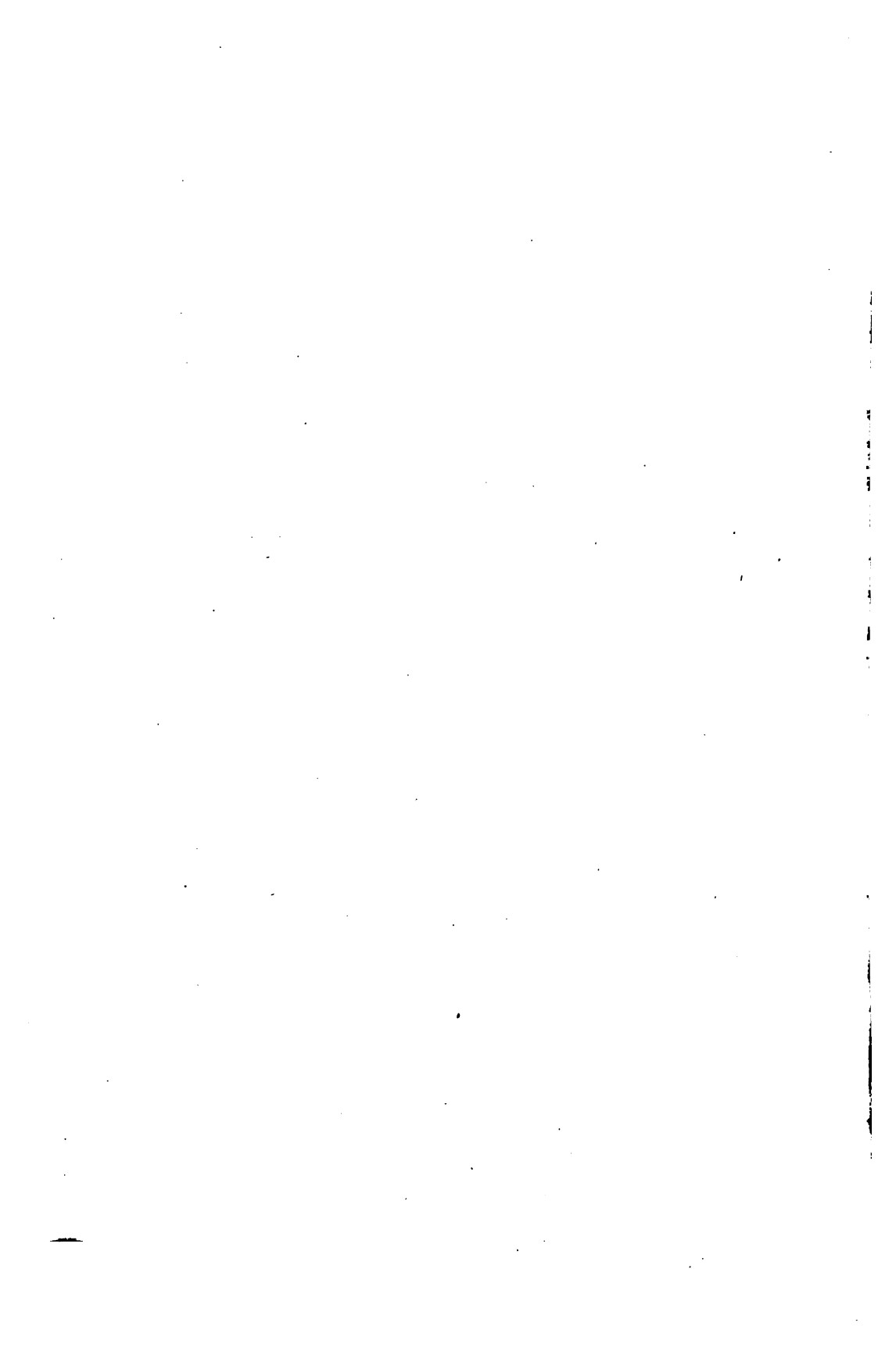
Address, H. W. HUNTINGTON,

Providence, R. I.









MAR 15 1953

